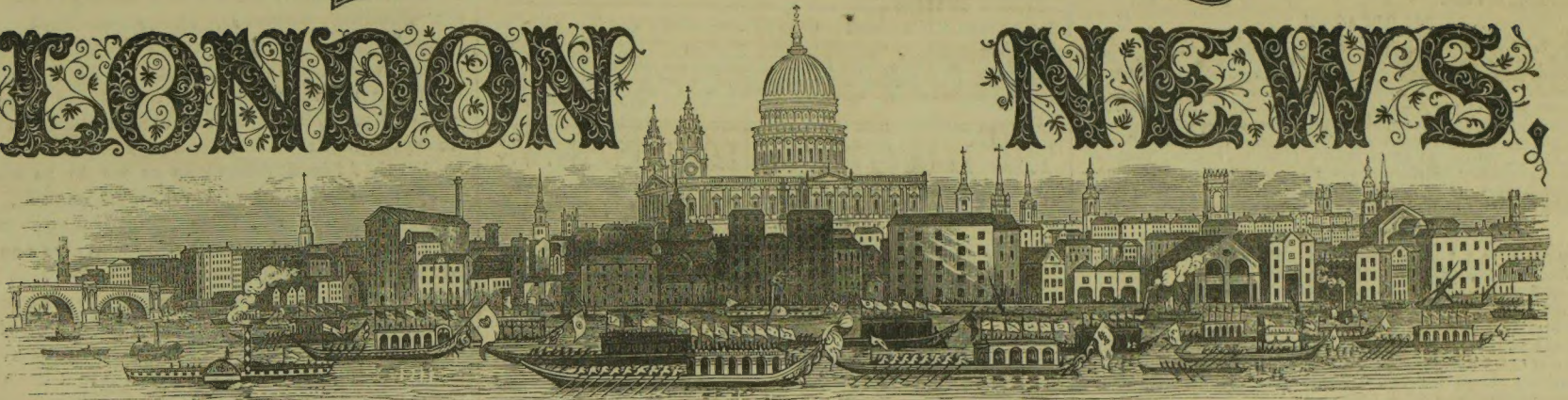


THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS

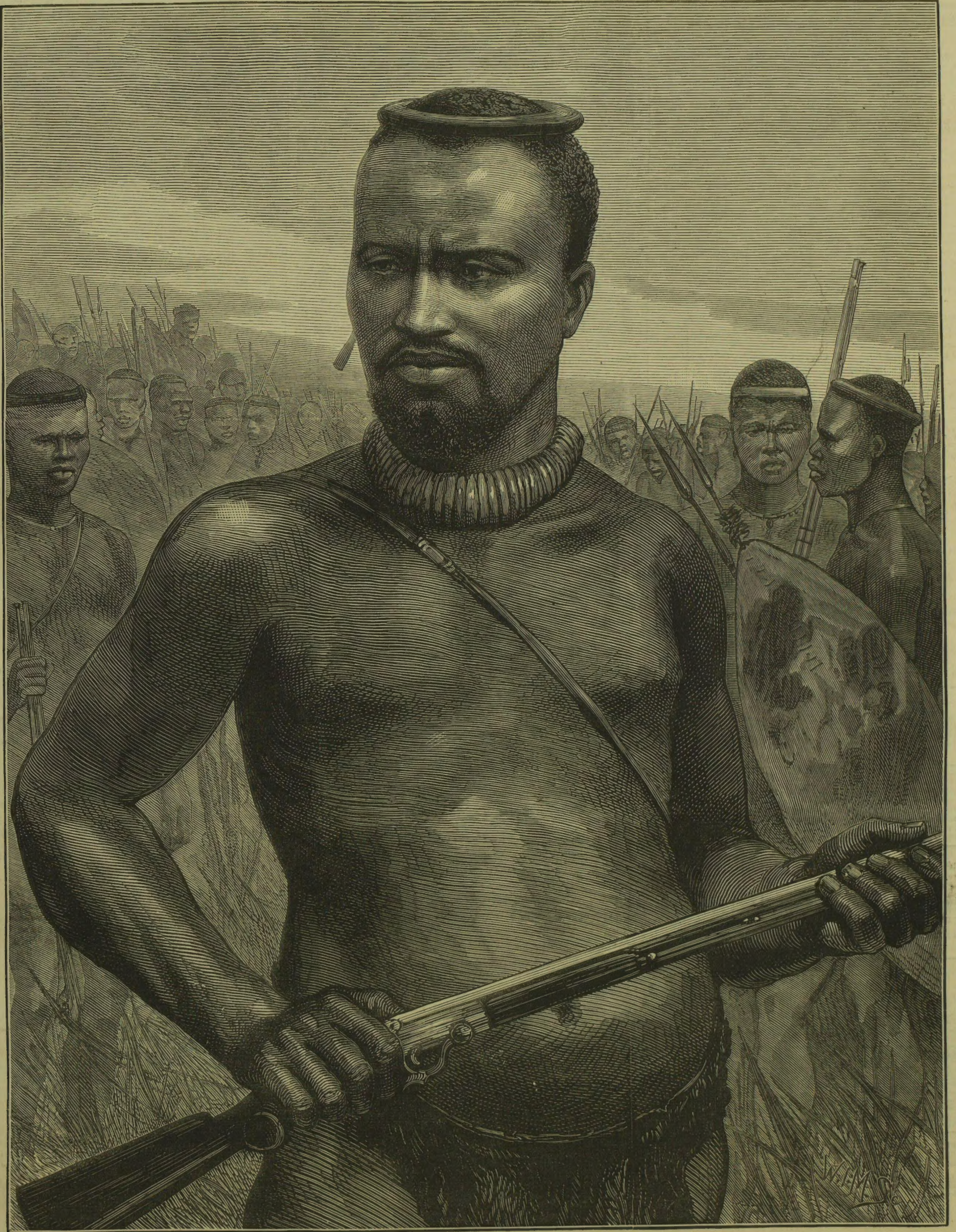


REGISTERED AT THE GENERAL POST-OFFICE FOR TRANSMISSION ABROAD.

No. 2078.—VOL. LXXIV.

SATURDAY, APRIL 12, 1879.

WITH } SIXPENCE.
SUPPLEMENT } By Post, 6^d.



THE ZULU WAR: DABULAMANZI, BROTHER OF KING CETEWAYO, COMMANDER OF THE ZULU ARMY AT ISANDHLWANA.—SEE PAGE 338.

BIRTHS.

On the 14th ult., at 1, Belgrave-terrace, Newcastle-on-Tyne, the wife of W. E. Franklin, of a son and daughter, the latter stillborn.

On the 28th ult., at Macles House, Emsworth, Hants, the wife of J. O. March, jun., Esq., of a son.

MARRIAGES.

On Feb. 3, at Stephen's Church, Newtown, Sydney, N.S.W., John Arthur, Esq., of Sydney, to Mary Mina, youngest daughter of Charles Joseph Carttar, Esq., of Catherine House, Greenwich, H.M. Coroner for the county of Kent.

On the 3rd inst., at St. James's, Piccadilly, the Hon. Morton William North, to Hilda, daughter of the late Captain Hylton Jolliffe.

On the 3rd inst., at Maudslie Castle, Lanarkshire, by the Rev. Charles Henderson, M.A., Incumbent of St. Mary's Episcopal Church, Hamilton, William James Gardiner Baird, Esq., 7th Hussars, only son of Sir James Gardiner Baird, Bart., of Saughton Hall, Midlothian, to Arabella Rose, eldest daughter of William W. Hozier, Esq., of Newlands and Barrowfield.

DEATHS.

On the 3rd inst., at 5, Holland Park-terrace, W., Mary, the beloved wife of Henry Walter Kialmark, late of 66, Princes-square, aged 44.

On the 4th inst., at 10, Chesham-street, the Viscountess Dungarvon.

On the 6th inst., at Great Yarmouth, Sir Thomas Branthwaite Bevor, Bart., of Barcham, Norfolk, aged 80 years.

On the 2nd inst., at Chapman's, Wiltshire, the Hon. Eleanor Eden, eldest daughter of the late Lord Auckland, Bishop of Bath and Wells.

On the 1st inst., at his residence, 8, Seamore-place, Mayfair, Colonel the Hon. H. Butler-Johnstone, aged 69 years.

On the 5th inst., at Longford Castle, the Countess of Radnor.

On the 30th ult., at Worthing, Jane Emma, for fifty-nine years the much-beloved wife of William Tribe, Esq., aged 82 years.

On Feb. 12, at the Royal Naval Hospital, Yokohama, Japan, from the effects of the climate, Robert Cattley Baker, Deputy Commissary-General of Hong-Kong, China. Deservedly respected and regretted.

* * The charge for the insertion of Births, Marriages, or Deaths is Five Shillings for each announcement.

CALENDAR FOR THE WEEK ENDING APRIL 19.

SUNDAY, APRIL 13.
Easter Day. Moon's last quarter, 2.9 p.m.
Morning Lessons: Exod. xii. 1-29; Rev. i. 10-19. Evening Lessons: Exod. xii. 29 or xiv.; John xx. 11-19 or Rev. v.
St. Paul's Cathedral, 10.30 a.m.; Very Rev. the Dean, Dr. Church; 3.15 p.m., Rev. Canon Liddon; 7 p.m., Rev. H. S. Holland.
Westminster Abbey, 10 a.m. and 3 p.m., the Dean, Dr. Stanley.

MONDAY, APRIL 14.
Easter Monday. Bank Holiday.
Princess Beatrice born, 1857.
Westminster Abbey, 3, the Dean.
Royal Masonic Institution for Boys, general court, noon.
National Gallery reopened.
Hunstanton Convalescent Home to be opened by the Prince and Princess of Wales, to arrive 3 p.m.
Geologists' Association, Excursion to Weymouth and Portland (two days); Waterloo station, 8.5 a.m.

TUESDAY, APRIL 15.
Easter Tuesday.
Westminster Abbey, 3, the Rev. H. Eadwy.
Humane Society, 4 p.m.
Statistical Society, 7.45 p.m.

WEDNESDAY, APRIL 16.
Oxford Easter Term begins.
Meteorological Society, 7 p.m.
London Dialectical Society, 8 p.m.
Dental Surgery Association, 8.30 p.m. (Miss Lucy Wilson on the Tendencies of Modern Legislation).
Numismatic Society, 7 p.m.
Psychological Society, 8.30 p.m.
Linnæan Society, 8 p.m.
Swindon Dog Show (two days).
Races: Catterick Bridge.

THURSDAY, APRIL 17.
Chemical Society, 8 p.m. (Mr. B. J. Grosjean on the Determination of Tartaric Acid in Lees, &c.; Mr. M. Muir on Equilibrium of Chemical Systems).
City of London College, 6 p.m. (Dr. Heilmann on Political Economy—Leading Principles).
Central Society, Concert for Royal Seamen and Marines' Orphan School and Home, Portsmouth, 8.30 p.m.

FRIDAY, APRIL 18.
Cambridge Easter Term begins.
Society for Propagation of the Gospel, 2 p.m.
Clinical Society, 8.30 p.m.

SATURDAY, APRIL 19.
London Athletic Club, Stamford-Lodge.
Royal Albert Hall Amateur Orchestra.

THE WEATHER.

RESULTS OF METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS AT THE KEW OBSERVATORY OF THE ROYAL SOCIETY.

Lat. 51° 28' 6" N.; Long. 0° 18' 47" W.; Height above Sea, 34 feet.

DAY.	DAILY MEANS OF				THERMOM.		WIND.			
	Barometer Corrected.	Temperature of the Air.	Dew Point.	Relative Humidity.	Amount of Cloud.	Maximum, read at 10 p.m.	Minimum, read at 10 a.m.	General Direction.	Movement in 24 hours, at 10 a.m. next morning.	Pain in 24 hours, read at 10 a.m. next morning.
April 12.	30.0	45.1	40.5	85	9	52.9	38.4	SSW. S.	353	0.355
13.	31.2	47.2	41.2	81	7	53.5	43.0	S. SSW. SW.	293	0.070
14.	29.626	45.6	38.2	77	9	51.9	42.0	SSW. W. S.	93	0.000
15.	29.561	42.5	37.4	83	6	53.9	37.5	S. SW. NW.	123	0.005
16.	29.565	41.6	37.3	86	8	52.9	33.0	S. SW. NW.	113	0.010
17.	29.796	43.3	30.6	66	5	54.7	34.0	W. SW. S.	163	0.000
18.	29.725	46.4	43.4	90	10	54.3	41.2	SW. SSW. S.	261	0.040

* Dew.

The following are the readings of the meteorological instruments, for the above days, in order, at ten o'clock a.m. :—
Barometer (in inches) corrected .. 29.727 29.610 29.665 29.610 29.556 29.734 29.704
Temperature of Air .. 45.1 47.2 45.6 42.5 41.6 43.3 43.3
Temperature of Evaporation .. 44.9 46.1 43.2 42.2 42.2 42.2 42.2
Direction of Wind .. SSW. SSW. W. SSW. SW. W. SW.

TIMES OF HIGH WATER AT LONDON BRIDGE FOR THE WEEK ENDING APRIL 19.

Sunday.	Monday.	Tuesday.	Wednesday.	Thursday.	Friday.	Saturday.
h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m
6 20	6 40	7 25	8 3	8 44	9 28	10 58

SOCIETY OF LADY ARTISTS.—Gallery, 48, Great Marlborough-street.—EXHIBITION NOW OPEN. Ten till Six. Admission, 1s. Catalogue, 6d.

DORÉ'S GREAT WORK, "CHRIST LEAVING THE PRÆTORIUM," "CHRIST ENTERING THE TEMPLE," and "THE BRAZEN SERPENT," each 33 ft. by 22 ft.; with "Dream of Pilate's Wife," "Soldier of the Cross," &c., at the DORÉ GALLERY, 35, New Bond-st., W. Daily, 10 to 6. 1s.

CRYSTAL PALACE PICTURE GALLERY.—PRIZE MEDALS will be given for the BEST PICTURES exhibited this season. The Gallery will reopen at Easter. For particulars apply to Mr. C. W. WASS.

MR. and Mrs. GERMAN REED'S ENTERTAINMENT.
TWICE ON EASTER MONDAY AND TUESDAY, at Three and Eight, GRIMSTONE GRANGE; a Tale of the last Century, by Gilbert and Arthur A. Beckel. Concluding with OUR GALICIA BALL, a New Musical Sketch; by Mr. C. REED. EVERY EVENING, except Thursday and Saturday, at Eight; Easter Monday, Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday at Three. Admission, 1s., 2s.; Stalls, 6d. and 3d.—ST. GEORGE'S HALL, Langham-place.

LYCEUM.—HAMLET, SATURDAY, APRIL 12, at 7.30, and April 14, 15, 16. Hamlet, Mr. Irving; Ophelia, Miss Ellen Terry. On THURSDAY, APRIL 17, at 8.15, THE LADY OF LYONS. Claude Melnotte, Mr. Irving; Damas, Mr. Walter Lacy (specially engaged); Beaumont, Mr. Forrester; Madame Deschamps, Mrs. Chippendale; Widow, Miss Pouncefort; and Pauline, Miss Ellen Terry. Box-Office now open.

MASKELYNE and COOKE.—EGYPTIAN HALL.
England's Home of Mystery.—The most clever, amusing, and mysterious Entertainment possible. The latest introduction in this popular programme is a Sketch entitled ZACH THE HERMIT, containing some new and remarkable illusions. EVERY EVENING at Eight; and Tuesdays, Thursdays, and Saturdays, at Three and Eight. Admission—Boxes, 21s. and 25s.; Stalls, 5s. and 3s.; Admission, 2s. and 1s. W. MORRIS, Manager.

THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS.

LONDON: SATURDAY, APRIL 12, 1879.

The recurrence of Easter this year exhibits a marked difference in the state of public affairs in the United Kingdom from that of 1878. The horoscope of the present season, however, is not very flattering. Last year, distrust, anxiety, and apprehension prevailed over hope. This year, hope is slightly in the ascendant, and there is a generally diffused impression that we have passed the worst. The winter is gone—the most prolonged, though not the most intense, winter that has visited this country for many years past. Even now we are not quite sure of escaping another spell of icy weather. Perhaps, we may rationally take home to ourselves the thought that our commercial prospects are brightening. They are certainly not worse than they were about this time in 1878. We seem to be reaching the further end of a period of industrial depression which has been lengthened out to unprecedented limits. We have passed through keen trials of our stability—such a combination of troubles, in fact, as we have not been called upon to bear within the memory of this generation. Banking disasters, depreciation of the precious metals, the lowering of wages, the lack of employment, and consequent confusion in finance and commerce, have cast over the United Kingdom a deeper gloom during the year than we are able to call to mind. But, unless we are greatly mistaken, the sky overhead is beginning to lighten, not, indeed, to an extent that would warrant us in looking for any great and sudden change for the better, but which suffices to justify an expectation of gradual permanent improvement. It strikes us that the Budget of the Chancellor of the Exchequer presented to the House of Commons last week proceeds upon this expectation. It exhibits a serious deficit, which, however, is treated as an accidental one. It proposes to maintain the present high level of taxation in order to day off at a later period the floating debt. It is in truth a simple postponement of a bill which may be said to have become due, in the faith that our means in the proximate future will enable us to discharge with ease obligations that it is not now convenient to meet. So there is to be no additional taxation—scarcely a change in the distribution of it—because an alteration of duties on articles of general consumption, and, indeed, frequent fluctuations in taxation of any kind, are elements of disturbance to be avoided just now as much as possible. All this betokens a confident reliance upon the recuperative energies of the country; and, while it may be admitted that the judgment of the Chancellor of the Exchequer naturally inclines him to sanguine anticipations, it may also, we think, be fairly assumed that his range of view is much wider and more various than that commanded by unofficial sagacity.

Last Easter, it will be remembered, the political affairs of the nation displayed a very menacing aspect. War with Russia was then deemed to be all but inevitable. Since then the Berlin Congress has almost annihilated that seeming probability. Whether the conflicting views and interests of the States which took part in that diplomatic Assembly were guided to the wisest and best issue for the future peace of Europe time and events will alone determine. But it would appear to be the resolution of the Powers most interested to carry into effect what was then agreed upon, by some expedient or another, whether by an alliance between England and Austria, or by a mixed occupation of Eastern Roumelia, or, peradventure, by a possible betrayal of the interests of Greece. The "Eastern Question" seems destined to be skimmed over for some years to come. Any renewal of war in Europe on its account has become most unlikely. No State is in a position largely to increase its expenditure. "Bleated armaments" everywhere absorb a very undue proportion of the profits of industry. Trade and commerce may, therefore, undertake enterprises of some "pith and moment" without serious misgivings as to the maintenance of the general peace; and this is in itself an advantage which may be expected to tell largely and favourably upon the business of the country.

Long before Easter-tide next year we hope to be able to report a settled pacification of affairs in South Africa. Our anxieties need not now be excited so much for the safety of Her Majesty's colonial subjects in that quarter of the globe as for the upholding of British honour untarnished by vindictive passions. The last telegrams from Natal announce the safe arrival of three of the steam transports containing the reinforcements dispatched about a month since. The Zulu King has not turned to account the "military disaster" which he inflicted upon the central column of our troops in January last. The booty then laid hands on by the Zulu army was, probably, of far more importance in their eyes than the loss of life of which they were the too successful cause; and, on

this account as well as on others, King Cetewayo seems to have been unable to persuade a greater part of them to take the offensive. Oham, the King's brother, together with his two wives and son, and about six hundred followers, has surrendered to Captain McLeod, the political agent in Swaziland. A relieving column will before this have started for Ekowe; and perhaps our next number will record the success of that expedition. But we do not attach the same importance (excepting so far as the expenditure of life is concerned) to South African difficulties as we do to some others. They are distressful and vexatious enough, it is true. The general tenour of them is not only out of harmony with our wishes, but seems likely to involve some deviation from that good faith which has hitherto been recognised as a characteristic of British rule by the native tribes of South Africa. But disturbances in that part of the world exert no very marked influence upon this. They are comparatively isolated. They do not mix themselves with the general affairs of the British people. They are, as it were, episodic—scarcely to be reckoned as "part and parcel" of the main policy of the Mother Country.

It is somewhat different with the Afghan war, which has also started into existence since last Easter, but which, we trust, is about to terminate in some arrangement between Yakob Khan of Cabul and ourselves. Sir Stafford Northcote gave assurance to the public through the House of Commons, before the recess, that negotiations between the Afghan Chief and the British political agent in Afghanistan were still going on, having presented latterly one or two favourable features, and that there was nothing upon the face of the case which need in the least excite the apprehensions of Parliament until its reassembly after the holidays. As to Burmah, we shall not depart from a strictly defensive line of action. We are exhorted, therefore, to go to our Easter pastimes in a cheerful spirit; and if, when we have exhausted them, and return to the routine of duty, no tidings of remarkable promise await us, we may fairly hope that, at least, things will not be more discouraging after our brief period of recreation than they are at present.

THE COURT.

The Queen and Princess Beatrice, with Sir Augustus Paget and the members of the Royal household, attended Divine service on Sunday, performed at the Villa Clara. Sir Augustus and Lady Paget lunched with her Majesty. Princess Beatrice, attended by Lady Churchill, Lady Paget, and General Ponsonby, went to Milan on Monday. The Queen, accompanied by the Princess, has walked and driven out daily in the neighbourhoods of Baveno and Stresa, and has visited Gravelona and various picturesque localities on Lago Maggiore. Her Majesty and Princess Beatrice make frequent purchases in Baveno, and have paid another visit to the needle manufactory there.

THE PRINCE AND PRINCESS OF WALES.

The Prince of Wales received the Earl of Beaconsfield on Saturday last at Marlborough House. The Midles. Douste played a selection of music before the Prince and Princess. Their Royal Highnesses dined with Lord Carlingford and Countess Frances Waldegrave at their residence in Carlton-gardens. The Prince and Princess attended Divine service on Palm Sunday at St. Ann's Church, Soho. The Prince received the Premier again on Monday. His Royal Highness, President of the Royal Commission for the International Exhibitions at Sydney and Melbourne, presided over a meeting of her Majesty's Commissioners at Marlborough House. The Prince has attended the House of Lords, and presided at a meeting of the council of the Royal Agricultural Society of England at their offices in Hanover-square. The Prince and Princess have visited Mr. Poynter's studio at the South Kensington Museum, Mr. Val Prinsep's studio in Holland Park-road, and the studios of Mr. Millais, Mr. Boehm, Mr. Alma Tadema, and Mr. Sant. The Princess was present at the concert of the Bach Choir at St. James's Hall. The Prince and Princess, with their family, have arrived at Sandringham to pass Easter. Extensive preparations are being made at Hunstanton for the visit of the Prince and Princess on Easter Monday to open the new buildings of the Convalescent Home, which have been erected as a memorial of thankfulness for the restoration to health of the Prince of Wales in 1872. The Prince has sent one hundred guineas as a donation to the fund lately opened at the Mansion House for "the relief of the widows and orphans of the soldiers of the British Army and others who fell at Isandula and at Rorke's Drift." Captain Stephenson has succeeded Lieutenant-Colonel Clarke as Equerry in Waiting to his Royal Highness.

THE DUKE AND DUCHESS OF CONNAUGHT.

The Duke and Duchess of Connaught and Strathearn, upon their arrival at Lisbon, were visited on board the Royal yacht Osborne by all the members of the Portuguese Royal family. The Duke and Duchess shortly after disembarked and returned the visits. Their Royal Highnesses during their stay at Lisbon dined with King Louis at the palace, and also entertained his Majesty on board the Osborne, the yacht being illuminated in honour of the King. The Duke and Duchess inspected the chief objects of interest, and made an excursion to Cintra, and visited the old Moorish castle in the town. Their Royal Highnesses sailed from Lisbon on Saturday last, and proceeded, via Cadiz, to Seville, where they arrived on Monday. King Alphonso has invited the Duke and Duchess to visit him at Madrid.

Princess Christian has visited the St. Peter's crèche, situated in Robert-street, Chelsea.

Prince Leopold has sent £10 in aid of the annuity fund of the Cab-Drivers' Benevolent Association, 15, Soho-square.

The Duke of Cambridge has presided at the annual general meeting of the Royal School for Daughters of Officers of the Army, held at the United Service Institution, Whitehall-gardens; at the anniversary festival of the British Orphan Asylum at Mackenzie Park, Slough, held at Willis's Rooms; and at the presentation of commissions and prizes to the gentlemen cadets at the Royal Military Academy, Woolwich.

The Duke and Duchess of Teck and Princess Frederica of Hanover have dined with Lord Carlingford and Countess Frances Waldegrave, and on Saturday last the Duke and Duchess and Princess Frederica, with Princess Victoria Mary and Princes Adolphus and Frank of Teck, witnessed the Oxford

and Cambridge boat-race, as the guests of Mr. John Orrell Lever, on board the saloon-steamer Victoria, and were entertained at luncheon by Mr. Lever on board, off Richmond. The Duchess has been present at Mr. Ernest Turner's Mayfair drawing-room series of lectures upon "The Ideal Dwelling-House," and has expressed her intention of becoming a patroness of the society and her interest in its work. Her Royal Highness has visited Mr. R. Belt's studio. The Duke was present at the annual dinner of the members of the Institute of Civil Engineers, held at Willis's Rooms.

His Excellency Admiral Pothuan had a dinner party at the French Embassy, Albert-gate, on Sunday, and left the next day for Paris. The Italian Ambassador and the Marchioness Menabrea de Valdora have left the Italian Embassy for the Continent. The Duchess of Marlborough, accompanied by Lady Rosamond Fellowes, and Ladies Georgiana and Sarah Spencer Churchill, was present at the concert held at the Exhibition Palace, Dublin, on Saturday last, in aid of the Isandula Fund. The Duke and Duchess of Northumberland have left Grosvenor-place for Albury Park, Surrey. The Duke and Duchess of Bedford and the Ladies Russell left town on Monday for Woburn Abbey, Beds. The Duke of Devonshire has left Devonshire House for Holkar Hall. The Duke of Somerset has left Grosvenor-gardens for Bulstrode Park, Bucks. The Marchioness of Salisbury has arrived at the Cavendish Hotel, Eastbourne. The Marquis and Marchioness of Headfort and Lady Adelaide Tylour have left town for Headfort House, Kells, county Meath. The Marchioness of Londonderry has arrived at Plas Machynlleth, Montgomeryshire. Maria Marchioness of Ailesbury has left Egerton Lodge, Melton Mowbray, for Althorpe Park. The Earl and Countess of Derby and Lady Margaret Cecil have left St. James's-square for Fairhill, near Tunbridge Wells. Earl and Countess Stanhope have arrived at Chevening, near Sevenoaks. Viscount and Viscountess Cranbrook and the Hon. Miss Gathorne-Hardy have left town for Hemsted Park, Staplehurst.

FASHIONABLE MARRIAGES.

The marriage of Lord Richard Grosvenor, M.P. for Flintshire, and Miss Ella Stubber, sister of Mr. Hamilton Stubber, of Moyne, Queen's County, was solemnised on the 3rd inst. at All Saints', Knightsbridge.

The marriage of the Hon. Stephen W. B. Coleridge, second son of Lord Coleridge, with Miss Geraldine Lushington, daughter of the late Mr. Charles Manners Lushington, of Norton Court, Kent, and niece of the Right Hon. Sir Stafford Northcote, Bart., M.P., was solemnised at Christ Church, Mayfair, on Saturday last. The bride wore a dress of white satin, trimmed with Mechlin lace, a wreath of orange-blossoms and veil, and pearl ornaments. The eight bridesmaids were the Misses Lushington, Misses Coleridge, Miss Florence Boyd, Miss Phillimore, Miss Northcote, and Miss Helen Colebrooke. The marriage was celebrated by the Rev. Mr. Anstiss, assisted by the Rev. John Northcote, Curate of St. Margaret's, Westminster. The newly married couple left town for Pynes, Sir Stafford Northcote's seat in Devonshire, for the honeymoon. The bride's travelling dress was white, trimmed with Cambridge blue, and bonnet to match.

Marriages are arranged between Viscount Trafalgar, son of Earl Nelson, and Miss Dalgety, eldest daughter of Mr. F. G. Dalgety, of Lockerley Hall, Hampshire; between Mr. John Oglander Glynn and Miss Florence Somerset, younger daughter of the Hon. Mrs. Arthur Somerset; and between Captain Charles D. Lucas, R.N., V.O., and Frances, the only child of Lady Hall and the late Admiral Sir W. Hutcheon Hall.

Mrs. Llanos, the sister of Keats, has received £150 from the Royal Bounty Fund.

Mr. J. P. Hamilton, Q.C., County Court Judge for Sligo, has been appointed Recorder of the city of Cork and County Court Judge of the East Riding of that county.

Mr. John Collett, Assistant Director of Contracts, has been appointed Director of Navy Contracts, in the place of Mr. Francis W. Rowsell.

The scholarships at Haileybury College have been awarded as follow:—Classical side—G. D. Scott, J. K. Batten. Modern side—G. W. Brooke; honourably mentioned, E. H. Young.

The Duke of Norfolk has, says the *Sheffield Telegraph*, subscribed £20,000 towards the erection of a new Roman Catholic church on the site of the present Oratory at Brompton.

The Bishop of Dover has consecrated a new set of bells in the parish church of Folkestone; and blessing of bells has also been performed at Lyneham, Wilts, and Stratford St. Mary, Essex.

At the Hampshire County Sessions on Monday a letter was read from Viscount Eversley tendering his resignation, in consequence of advancing years, of the office of chairman of the sessions.

Mr. Justin McCarthy has been elected without opposition for Longford County, in succession to Mr. O'Reilly, who has been appointed an Assistant Commissioner of the Irish Board of Intermediate Education.

The Agent-General for New South Wales has been informed by telegram of the arrival in Sydney of the ship Clyde, which sailed from Plymouth with emigrants in December last.

A deputation of Catholic members of Parliament waited upon Cardinal Newman on the 4th inst. to present him with an address congratulating him upon his elevation to the cardinalate.

Last Saturday afternoon the Mayor of Birmingham (Alderman Collings) opened the new park at Small Heath, which has been presented to the town by Miss Ryland, and towards the laying out of which she has contributed £4000. The park is about 41 acres in extent, and is the eighth park which has been opened in Birmingham.

The Queen has conferred the Albert Medal of the First Class on Captain Peter Sharp and John Macintosh of the Annabella Clark, of Ardrossan, in consequence of great bravery shown in reference to the French ship *Mélanie*, loaded with petroleum and lying in the river Adour, near Bayonne. This vessel suddenly caught fire, and the petroleum spread, but Captain Sharp and Macintosh rowed their boat through the flames and succeeded in saving some lives.

The Duke of Cambridge presided on the 3rd inst. at the annual meeting of the Royal School for Daughters of Officers in the Army, held at the United Service Institution. The committee in their report stated that the arrears of debt had increased during the year to £1424, as against £879 at the end of 1877; while the ordinary subscriptions and donations were less by £682 than in the previous year. The Duke suggested that the committee should consider whether it would be advisable to reduce the cost of the education given in the schools. He thought they ought to be on their guard against the present tendency to educate too much.

SOCIETY OF BRITISH ARTISTS.

This society has supplied a very appreciable element to the history of British art since its establishment fifty-six years ago. In its early days it constantly fed the Royal Academy. Stanfield, David Roberts, Vicat Cole, and many other artists of eminence, here first struggled into public notice. But during the last thirty years that we remember its exhibitions, influences seemed to be at work which became progressively more mischievous, till we came to think that nothing good could come out of Suffolk-street—that there all the worst tendencies of British art were fostered by an illiberal and incompetent management. Nor could our impression have been far wrong, since in the impecuniosity of recent years, and in the removal to Conduit-street, the society narrowly escaped extinction. However, on returning to its old quarters, it has evidently "turned over a new leaf;" and, although proverbially difficult to remove long-standing impressions, we say with the utmost confidence that the visitor will be very much surprised at the great, and, indeed, hardly credible improvement in the present display. The spacious handsome rooms have been cleaned and renovated; the list of members has been greatly and judiciously extended, so that it includes many young artists with an assured future; and, above all, the effort made to start anew under fairer auspices has attracted little-known artists of promise in considerable numbers.

To the present exhibition, moreover, several artists of the highest distinction contribute small examples by courtesy, including Frederick Leighton, Sir John Gilbert, Mr. Pettie, and Mr. Redgrave; but, as we shall next month have occasion to notice much more fully representative works by the same painters, we need not dwell upon these.

The elder members of the society have naturally done their best on this occasion, and generally favourable specimens will be found by their admirers of Messrs. W. Bromley, Wyke Baylis, A. Clint, E. J. Cobbett, E. G. Girardot, W. Gosling, W. Hemsley, J. J. Hill, G. A. Holmes, D. Pasmore, J. T. Peele, S. R. Percy, T. Roberts, A. W. Williams, and the late C. Baxter. But other of the older popular favourites appear in such unwonted strength that more detailed observations are due.

Attention is, however, first claimed by the novel interest of the works of the recently elected members, particularly the two latest of these, H. Cauty and Stuart Lloyd. The last, we understand, is very young, though there is little evidence of the fact in "The Abbey Trees" (473), with a young lady walking by the river. This picture has indications of grace and refinement which have been too rare at this gallery, and recalls the similar feeling in the works of the artist's brother, the member of the Old Water-Colour Society. And Mr. Lloyd's faithful observance of nature is further evinced in an unconventional study of twilight (115), and in the more brilliant effect of No. 163, where a young fellow is towing his boat for a spell "Up Stream" in company with a young lady. Mr. Cauty had already made his mark at the Academy, but his best work hitherto is "Little Sunshine" (538), a pretty little girl with a nosegay tripping along in a sunbeam: draughtsmanship, effect, expression are alike satisfactory. Another young recent member of promise is H. W. Bartlett, and we hardly know from his views in the Isle of Wight (211 and 537) and his Portrait (70) whether he is likely to succeed better in figures or landscape. Sir Robert Collier, who is another valuable recent acquisition to the society, is evidently resolved to add considerable distinction in art to eminence in the law—two things which it hardly seems possible can have any compatibility. The large picture "Morning in the Alps" (360), the valley with its solemn pines still enveloped in shadow, the peaks with their snowy patches and crevasses gleaming in ruddy light, takes rank with any professional work here, and for an amateur to have painted such a picture in the vacation from occupation so engrossing as Sir Robert's must be, is quite a phenomenal achievement. Then there are other members of not long standing well deserving notice, particularly the brothers A. F. and J. E. Grace, whose small landscapes are full of modest merit; Yeend King, whose landscape with young ladies turning from feeding swans (131) proclaims the possession of a colourist faculty, which, however, requires a little control; A. Ludovici, jun., to whom a similar observation applies—see his clever and luminous picture with the row of young ladies receiving "Monsieur Coulon's Dancing Lesson" (228); W. Holyoake, in his effective garden party playing bowls in costumes of the last century; E. J. Gordon, in "An Anxious Moment" (169), a gentleman proposing, brilliantly lighted and nearly right in expression; Glindoni, in "Arming the Household" (4), a vivaciously conceived incident, probably referring to the rebellion of 1745, in which a country gentleman has equipped his domestics with the antique armour and arms of the old hall, but inclined to caricature; Caffieri, in "The Music Lesson" (13), young ladies receiving same, with some good passages of colour, but wanting in lifelike realisation; F. H. Potter, in "Twilight" (299), a girl standing at a hearth—not without sentiment, but too black—that is, black partaking too much of the nature of a varnish stain, and wanting in the greys inseparable from all visible atmospheric conditions of darkness; C. Cattermole, in "A Summons to Surrender" (116); E. Ellis, in several landscapes, artistic and forcible, if sometimes marred by haste; and W. H. Gadsby, in "Tired Out" (261), a little girl asleep—powerful, but inclined to heaviness.

Returning to the elder members, we have seen nothing by Mr. J. Peel so broad, impressive, and fine as "Eagle's Crag in Borrowdale." Possibly Mr. Peel has been looking at Peter Graham, but he is not fairly open to the charge of plagiarism. Mr. George Cole's large landscapes are competent, able works, but fall too much into the routine scheme of effect with which we are familiar, we prefer the painter on a smaller scale; the marine pieces by Mr. Walters are luminous and atmospheric, if inclined to looseness and vapidity. Though rather too cleanly painted and hurt by some "foxiness" of tone, there is a just discrimination of rustic character in Mr. Hayllar's two pictures "Kind Enquiries" (178), the advent of the squire's bright little daughter to the poor gardener laid up with rheumatism; and "As the Twig is Bent so is the Tree Inclined" (492), an aged labourer kneeling in prayer with a little child. Mr. Noble's very bright and clever picture of foxhounds in their kennels at "Feeding Time" (99); Mr. J. Morgan's "French and English" (153), the boys' game so-called, played by tugging at the two ends of a rope (which, or a small version thereof, was at the last French Gallery Exhibition), very good in its way; Mr. H. King's pleasant Scotch lassies; Mr. Woolmer's large picture "The Primeval Forest: a Leaf from the 'Stone' Book" (148), with its gigantesque exuberant flora and fauna, its ominous dell, and glints of light through breaks among the colossal boles, its mammoths and serpents or dragons—in which the artist has found plausible scope for his undoubted imagination and skilful peculiarities of colour and execution; and A. Ludovici's "Ecclesbourne Glen" (53), wherein justice is scarcely done to an artistic refined sense of colour by adequate care in other respects—all deserve attention. But perhaps the highest technical effort is

made by Mr. John Burr in "Words of Comfort" (125), a young lassie reading the Bible to her rather deaf Highland granddame, which occupies the place of honour, and, like two or three other works here, evinces unquestionable power. If Mr. Burr were to occupy himself less with the technical capabilities of the material, less with strong opposition of light and shade and bravura of the brush, and aim more at tenderness, keeping, and sentiment, he would yet redeem the very high promise of some early works.

Among the contributors are several artists of note, especially in landscape, whose reputation is little associated with this gallery, including C. E. Johnson, F. W. W. Topham, J. Archer, J. D. Watson, J. Faed, J. Finnie, D. Fisher, A. Bevan Collier, Edwin Hayes, Seymour Lucas, J. R. Dicksee, and G. Chester, whose broadly painted "Sandhills, Bournemouth" (116), deserves a better place. But these we shall have an opportunity of reviewing elsewhere, when more space may be available.

A few works still remain which must not be overlooked. Foremost among these must be placed "I Favoriti della Villa" (347), girls feeding swans, and some, at least, of the details of the picturesque background derived from the Villa d'Este at Tivoli, by the eminent Roman painter Pio Joris. This picture conveys but an inadequate idea of the painter's ability, but we need hardly say that the colouring is beautiful. By Miss B. Meyer, with whose curious dark early Flemish or German subject, à la Baron Leys, we were so much struck in Conduit-street, has four or five small Roman studies, and a little picture of costumed figures "Going to the Fancy Ball" (419), which, although still very unnaturally brown and dark, are vastly more agreeable than the former work. And so remarkable is the power of pictorial composition displayed, and the almost photographic accuracy of representation, that only a lighter key of colouring and greater suavity of feeling are required for this unknown painter to take a prominent place among the best female artists of Europe. Other meritorious works by ladies are the twilight view near "Le Treport" (88), by Marie de Parmentier, and a very characteristic head of a "Brittany Peasant Woman" (355), by the Hon. Mrs. E. Campbell. We must conclude with commendatory mention of Mr. Donaldson's picture, "The Young Duke Victor of Savoy in Council" (301), Mr. T. F. Goodall's "My Pets" (453), Mr. J. R. Ashton's "Check!" (467); a spirited military subject, "The 5th Fusiliers at El Bodon" (237), by Major Seccombe, which should have been hung lower; and an excellent view of "Waterloo Bridge at Daybreak" (326) from the Embankment, by L. Clint Miles.

The water-colour drawings share the general improvement of the exhibition, but we have not space to review them in detail.

The Brighton Spring exhibition of pictures in water-colours by living artists was opened on Thursday.

Our notices of the exhibitions at Mr. McLean's and Mr. Tooth's galleries must be deferred till next week.

In the upper room at the French Gallery, Pall-mall, is being exhibited an interesting series of pictures and studies of Cyprus, by H. Corrodi—a skilful but scenic painter, and too fond of violent contrasts of colour and effect.

An exhibition of drawings by Old Masters is to be held at the Ecole des Beaux Arts in May next. Several English collectors will contribute.

Mr. Ruskin has, we understand, finally decided not to offer himself for re-election as Slade Professor at Oxford. The election will take place shortly, and we strongly recommend the constituents to choose for their new Professor (if fortunate enough to have such a candidate) an artist, if otherwise qualified. Only at least some practical acquaintance with painting, can, it would seem, be a safeguard against the hollow pretension, the vague theorising; in short, the artistically ignorant, mere literary "cram" of so many self-constituted authorities on art.

Considerable remains of ancient fresco-painting have been discovered beneath whitewash in Friskney church, Lincolnshire.

It is said that Mr. Richard Redgrave, R.A., will have to relinquish the brush on account of failing eyesight. We hope the report is unfounded.

The Burlington Fine-Arts Club intends shortly to hold an exhibition of bronzes and ivories.

Mr. Belt has been commissioned to execute a marble bust of the late Duke of Newcastle for Clumber.

The newly-organised French society of painters in water-colours has opened its first exhibition at the Durand-Ruel galleries in the Rue Lafitte, Paris.

The Casa Bartholdy on Monte Pincio, Rome, has been bought by the German Government, and is being fitted up with a number of studios and dwelling-rooms for the use of German artists, who will thus have a sort of rival artistic establishment to that of the French at the neighbouring Villa Medici. The purchase and its destination are very appropriate, for it was in the Casa Bartholdy that Cornelius executed the wall paintings which initiated the great revival of Christian art and mural painting afterwards developed at Munich under King Ludwig, at Berlin, and elsewhere in Germany.

Mr. W. Logsdail, of Lincoln, has carried off the first prize in the School of Fine Arts at Antwerp. The school is frequented by many English students, but the prize has never before been carried off by an Englishman.

Judgment was given by the House of Lords on Monday in an appeal from a decision of the Scottish Court of Session holding that trustees were personally liable to the full extent of their means as contributories of the City of Glasgow Bank as if they had been holders of stock in their own right, although they had only accepted the transfer as trustees of a deceased proprietor. The trustees contended that they were only liable to the extent of the trust estate which they had to administer, and were not, as ordinary shareholders would be, liable to the full extent of their joint personal estate. Their Lordships, however, unanimously dismissed the appeal, with costs, thus affirming the judgment of the Court of Session, which had held the trustees to be personally liable.

Mr. Gladstone was present on the 3rd inst. at the opening of a coffee tavern, to be called the Cross Keys, at 53, Robert-street, King's-road, Chelsea. The new institution is situated in the midst of a large working-class population. The cost of the building, including fittings, is about £1200. Earl Cadogan, Under-Secretary of State for the Colonies, presided; and amongst those present were the Countess Cadogan, Mrs. Gladstone, Mr. Milbank, M.P., Captain the Hon. C. Eliot, the Rev. Gerald Blunt, and Sir E. Henderson, Chief Commissioner of Police. While speaking of the importance of the movement, Mr. Gladstone said intemperance in this country was not only a public evil, but a national reproach. He believed the time would come when these coffee taverns would be managed by working men themselves, and would partake somewhat of the character of clubs and associations.

SKETCHES OF THE ZULU WAR.

SEE PAGE 338.



INTERIOR, SOUTH-EAST FRONT, LOOKING TOWARDS ZULULAND.



NORTH-EAST FRONT.



INTERIOR, NORTH-EAST FRONT.—ON THE WATCH.

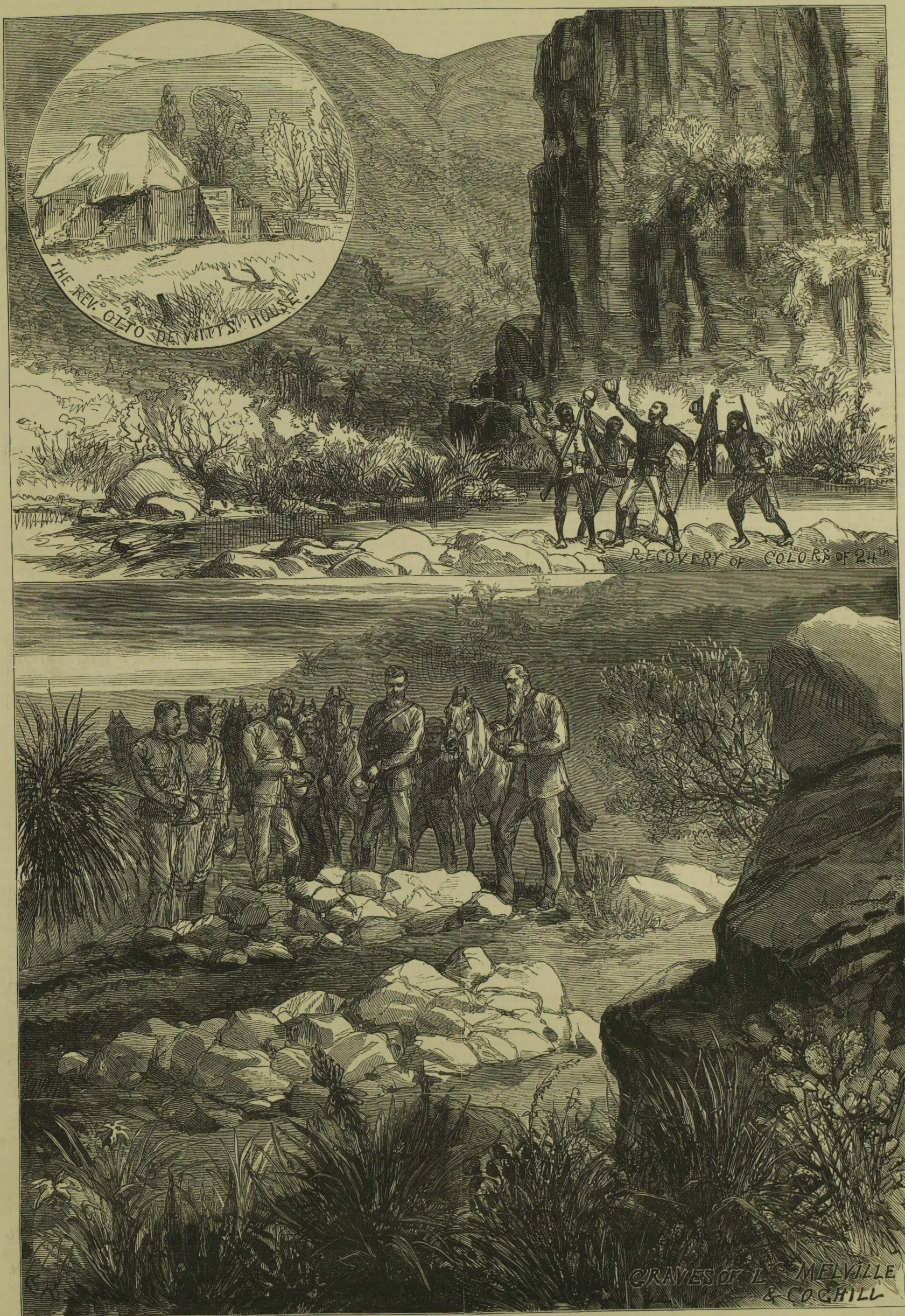


INTERIOR, WEST FRONT.

THE FORT AT HELPMAKAAR.



TROOPS ON THEIR WAY TO THE FRONT.—DIFFICULTIES OF TRANSPORT.



THE ZULU WAR: SKETCHES AT RORKE'S DRIFT, BY LIEUTENANT H. C. HARFORD, 99TH REGIMENT.—SEE PAGE 338.

THE ZULU WAR.

We have news from Capetown to the 18th ult. Our Special Artist, Mr. Melton Prior, arrived on the 6th, and has sent us the Sketches, engraved for this Number, of some incidents of his voyage on board the Union Company's mail steam-ship German. We learn the safe arrival at the Cape of several of the transport-vessels sent out in February with the reinforcements for Lord Chelmsford's army. The 3rd battalion of the 60th Rifles, in the Dublin Castle, the 91st Highlanders, in the Pretoria, and the M Battery 6th Brigade Royal Artillery, in the Manora, have reached their destination. Sir Bartle Frere has left Natal for the Transvaal, to try and reconcile the malcontent Dutch citizens of the suppressed Republic.

From the seat of war, on the Zulu frontiers of Natal and the Transvaal, we have some news of interest. The Zulu King has sent messengers to Bishop Schreuder, of the Norwegian Missions, asking for peace. Mr. J. E. Fannin, the Government Border Agent in Umvoti, on the Tugela, who also saw these messengers, reports as follows the substance of the message:—Cetewayo begs that the Bishop will explain to the Government that he never desired this war; he has never refused the terms proposed at the Lower Tugela; he had already collected 1000 head of cattle to pay the demand made on him. Sirayo's sons had escaped, and he was looking for them when he heard the English armies had crossed the Tugela; they attacked and killed many of Sirayo's people, but even then he did not despair of peace, for he then succeeded in arresting Sirayo's sons. He sent them bound with his army under Mavumwana's charge, to be delivered up to the General at Rorke's Drift; three men were sent on to try and obtain a hearing, but they were fired at, and returned. The fighting at Isanhlwana was brought about accidentally: the English horse attacked outlying parties of Zulus, who returned their fire; more came up and joined in the fray till the battle became general. The King protests that he never ordered his army to attack the English column, and his Induna Mavumwana is now in disgrace for having permitted it. Cetewayo also says that Colonel Pearson provoked the attack made on him by burning kraals and committing other acts of hostility along the line of march. He now asks that both sides should put aside their arms and resume the negotiations with a view to a permanent settlement of all questions between himself and the Government. The King further states he would have sent in a message some time since, but was afraid; because the last time when he sent eight messengers to Lower Tugela they were detained, and he now begs they may be sent back. Mr. Fannin asked the messengers one question, whether the Zulu army was assembled. They say it is not; the men are all at their kraals.

The brother of King Cetewayo, named Oham or Uhamu, who is head of an opposition party in Zululand, has crossed the northern frontier into the Swazi country, with a few hundred of his followers, and has joined the camp of Colonel Evelyn Wood. It is supposed that the main body of the Zulu army is preparing for an attack on Colonel Pearson's intrenched position at Ekowe, or Etshowe, as the name is written in Lord Chelmsford's despatches. Communications are still kept up with Colonel Pearson by signals with sunlight-flashing mirrors from the high ground on the banks of the Tugela near Fort Tenedos, of which we gave some illustrations last week. The Ekowe garrison had provisions enough to last till the end of March with half rations. The road to that place is stopped by five thousand Zulus.

The following account of the present state of affairs in Natal is given by the *Daily News* correspondent there:—

"Maritzburg, March 9.

"News has been received by the Conway Castle of the dispatch of the reinforcements asked for, and at the same time a report has come in to the effect that the Zulu King is desirous of peace. The reinforcements were, of course, expected; as regards the other news, if it prove true, I shall be by no means surprised. The attitude of the Zulus since the day of Isanhlwana has been an increasing puzzle to all save those who from the first pointed out that the tremendous loss they sustained had disheartened them. There can be little doubt that Lord Chelmsford's camp was attacked with the chief, possibly the sole, object of plunder, and under the impression that no resistance would be encountered from the few men left in charge. These few men, however, and few they must have appeared, scattered as they were, to the advancing Zulu force, inflicted a loss as fearful as it was unexpected. Although the Zulus were left in possession of the camp, they saw their own dead and dying strewn on every side. Again, at Rorke's Drift the resistance experienced was wholly unlooked for. No one, indeed, who knew the conditions beforehand could have expected that the post would be held, and it is worth while noticing that had it not been held the Zulu forces would have next passed over to the camp at Helpmakaar, which was practically undefended, and would thence again, in all probability, have descended upon the neighbouring villages. The check received and the loss experienced at Rorke's Drift staggered them, and heightened the effect produced by their losses at Isanhlwana. They went to their homes with their plunder, but the effect of the plunder was more than counterbalanced by the gaps in their ranks. The Zulu, notwithstanding his splendid fighting qualities, is a being possessed of strong domestic feelings. His home, his wife, and his cattle are objects of very high importance in his eyes and everything that breaks into his domestic relations is felt very keenly. The non-return of so many thousands—and the Zulu loss, it must be remembered, is equal to something like a sixth part of the whole adult male population—cannot but have had its effect on a people thus constituted. There had been a strong desire on the part of the Zulu nation to accept the terms offered them, and I have good reason to believe that the reason why the terms were not accepted was this:—That a subsequently published memorandum of the High Commissioner showed that the award in respect of the disputed territory was not intended to have the meaning which seemed to be on the face of it. There will, I have little doubt, be a good deal heard about this subsequent memorandum, and a strong case against the policy of Sir Bartle Frere will be based upon it. The Zulus might either have attacked Colonel Wood's column or Colonel Pearson's intrenchments, or invaded this colony any time during the last six weeks without encountering effectual resistance. Cetewayo is shrewd enough to know perfectly well that reinforcements have been sent for, and that they must soon arrive, and that but little time is left him before his overthrow.

"A desire for extermination is, I must confess, one of the most painful peculiarities of the present time, and if the arrival of reinforcements tends to heighten this inhuman outcry, better that those reinforcements had never been sent. The military feeling on the subject can be to some extent understood and excused, though it is painful to hear officers looking forward to wholesale destruction and doubting their ability to restrain their men. If the ideas at present prevailing in some circles were allowed to have free play, I do not think there would be many Zulus of any age or of either sex left alive this day twelvemonth. The feeling is less excusable in colonists

who have lived side by side with the Zulu race for years, and who know better what they are worth. Our own natives are mostly of Zulu race, and their conduct during the present disturbed state of affairs has been beyond all praise and expectation. It was commonly believed before the opening of the campaign that in the event of a reverse at the commencement, disaffection would manifest itself among the Natal natives. The campaign has completely collapsed, and circumstances have arisen of a nature calculated to try the temper of the most loyal, yet there has not been the smallest signs of disaffection. It is true that in the towns the native servants have left their work, but they have done this in order to protect their own property and families, to the safety of which, I am ashamed to say, this Government has shown itself indifferent. Natal colonists know this, and know also that our own Kaffirs are of the same stock as the Zulus, and yet they venture to join in the cry for extermination. I feel, however, bound to say that this temper is chiefly confined to new arrivals and to 'young Natal.' Old colonists are much more moderate and just in their notions, and this is particularly noticeable in respect to the Dutch families, who, living for the most part nearest to the border, might be supposed to be most interested in the Zulu question. Knowing as I do what a fearful stain will in future rest upon the cause of civilisation in South Africa if anything like a war of extermination is entered upon, I cannot but do my utmost to assure the public at home that with such a war the solid sense and experience of South African colonists will not be in sympathy. It is true that they have for years dreaded a Zulu invasion; but it is equally true that that invasion has never taken place, and it is, I am sure, likewise true that the dread of Zulu invasion has for years been made use of by the Natal Government in order to stave off colonial interference in native questions. My conviction is that, after what has occurred, a prolongation of the war for purposes of revenge or retribution will be the most dire mistake that could be made, and a mistake which will exercise a most prejudicial effect upon the interests of the colonists. If the Zulu King expresses his willingness to accept the terms originally offered to him, and to surrender the arms taken at the camp, peace ought to be made."

The portrait which appears on our front page is that of one of King Ketchwhy's brothers, named Dabulamanzi, who is stated to be one of the three Zulu Generals commanding the Zulus in the battle of Isanhlwana. This is the statement of a native, Ucadjana, of Seketwayo's tribe, whose account of the battle has been published; he says the other two commanders were Mavumwana and Tyingwayo; and that the whole action was superintended by Untuswa, as "the King's eyes," watching its progress from a neighbouring high ground. The evidence of a Zulu deserter taken by Mr. Drummond, of the Headquarters Staff, mentions both Mavumwana and Tyingwayo as commanding those regiments which formed a circle to inclose the small body of our troops; while other regiments, the Umcityu, Nokenke, and Nodwengu, to the right, and the Nkobamakosi and Umbonambi on the left hand, probably led by this brother of the King, Dabulamanzi, made their terrible final charge. The other statements of natives furnished by Mr. Drummond, and by Mr. Longeast, interpreter, to the court-martial at Helpmakaar, do not say who was in command of the Zulu forces; but it may be concluded that the most active part in leading their direct attack was taken by Dabulamanzi. The portrait of him is copied from a photograph by Mr. Kisch, of Durban, Natal.

The Sketches by Lieutenant H. C. Harford, of the 99th Regiment, staff officer to the commander of the 3rd Native Contingent, represent first a view of the Rev. Otto Witt's mission-house at Rorke's Drift, which had been converted into a dépôt and hospital of Colonel Glyn's head-quarter column of the army, and which was so bravely defended by Lieutenants Chard and Gonville Bromhead, with scarcely a hundred men, against three thousand of the enemy, throughout the night of Jan. 22. The second of Lieutenant Harford's Sketches is that of the finding of the lost colours of the 24th Regiment in the Buffalo river, a few miles below Rorke's Drift, about five hundred yards lower down than the place where so many of the fugitives from the defeat at Isanhlwana were either overtaken and killed or were drowned in attempting to cross the river. Another correspondent related this incident in our Journal of the 29th ult.; the party from Rorke's Drift who found the regimental colours and the bodies of Lieutenants Coghill and Teignmouth Melvill, consisted of Major Black, of the 24th, Lieutenant Harford, Captain C. Raw, commanding the detachment of Lonsdale's native corps, and the Rev. George Smith, chaplain, with about twenty men of the 24th and four or five mounted natives. It was Mr. Harbour, of Lonsdale's corps, who found the colours, with the pole surmounted by the gilt lion and crown, lying in the river, and the colour-case was a few yards below. The bodies of Coghill and Melvill were found half a mile from the river, on the side of a precipitous hill; they were at once decently interred, the chaplain repeating the usual form of Divine service for that occasion. This is the subject of Lieutenant Harford's third Sketch. The party then returned, with the rescued colours of the regiment, to the neighbouring post of Rorke's Drift.

The fort at Helpmakaar, which is situated in Natal, twelve miles from Rorke's Drift, has been constructed, since the disaster of Jan. 22, under the direction of Colonel Harness, C.B., R.A., who is in command there. We are indebted to Captain H. B. Laurence, of the second battalion 4th (King's Own) Regiment, for the four sketches of the interior of this fort at Helpmakaar. Another military correspondent, Lieutenant W. W. Lloyd, contributes the sketch of a detachment of the first battalion 24th Regiment crossing the Mooi River, in Natal, on their way to the front at the outset of this campaign. The waggon, being driven too quickly or carelessly, was upset in the river, and all its contents were thrown out; by the efforts of the soldiers during an hour and a half, with the aid of neighbouring Kaffirs, the vehicle was righted and got across the flooded river.

Our illustration of Zulu troops crossing a river may find a suitable commentary in the following extract from the pamphlet which was lately compiled by order of Lord Chelmsford and published in Natal, giving an account of the enemy's military system:—"When a Zulu army on the line of march comes to a river in flood, and the breadth of the stream which is out of their depth does not exceed from ten to fifteen yards, they plunge in in a dense mass, holding on to one another, those behind forcing them forward, and thus succeed in crossing with the loss of a few of their number."

Our Special Artist's arrival at Capetown is recorded in the *Cape Times* of the 11th ult., which further mentions that, while on board the Union Company's mail steam-ship German, after passing Madeira, Mr. Melton Prior conceived the good idea of getting up a sale by auction, among his fellow-passengers, for the benefit of the widows and orphans of the soldiers of the 24th Regiment killed at Isanhlwana. The project was immediately taken up with great favour by the ladies and gentlemen on board, and by Captain Coxwell, the excellent commanding officer of the ship (the Commodore of the Company's fleet), who has been most kind and obliging to all under his

care during the voyage. He cleverly officiated as auctioneer, so that the sale was a great success, realising an acceptable contribution to the relief fund, and our Special Artist had the gratification of handing over the money to Lady Frere at Capetown. The voyage from Plymouth to Capetown occupied twenty days and eleven hours. The time-honoured ceremonial of a visit from "Neptune" on board the vessel was performed at crossing the Equatorial Line; this is the subject of one of Mr. Prior's sketches. There was a servant of Major Bromhead's who took fright at the summons to "be shaved," and tried to run off with a shriek, the "police" and others running after him. The German was passed by the American, another of the Union Company's ships, homeward bound from Capetown. News of the war being eagerly requested by signalling with flags, an interesting conversation went on in that manner.

FOREIGN AND COLONIAL NEWS.

FRANCE.

The Senate yesterday week passed the second reading of a Bill relative to the extradition of criminals, and adopted a proposal in favour of granting Senegal and French Guiana the right of being represented in the Chamber of Deputies. The Senate on Saturday, after agreeing by 161 to 164 to the vote of 300,000*fr.* for indigent Communists, adjourned till May 12. The Chamber of Deputies adjourned till May 15. Twenty-one elections to fill up vacancies in the Chamber were held on Sunday. Thirteen Republican candidates and one Legitimist candidate have been elected. Second ballots will be necessary in the seven remaining cases.

At a council of Ministers held last Saturday President Grévy signed a number of pardons to Communists.

The Mayors of several arrondissements entertained M. Lepère, the Minister of the Interior, at dinner on Saturday last. In his speech M. Lepère spoke strongly in favour of the return of the Chamber to Paris.

M. Ernest Rénan was on the 3rd inst. formally received into the Academy, and delivered a eulogy on M. Claude Bernard, whom he was elected to succeed.

Mr. Laurence Smith has been selected foreign correspondent in the geological section of the Academy of Sciences, in the place of Sir Charles Lyell, lately deceased.

The death is announced of Comte de Waldener Freund Stein, a retired French general of division, who took part in the Russian campaign, and was present at Waterloo. He was a senator under the Empire, and had reached his ninetieth year.

ITALY.

In the Chamber of Deputies on the 3rd inst. the Budget of receipts for 1879 was adopted. After a three days' animated debate on interpellations regarding the seizure by the authorities of the Republican flag at Milan, and the disturbances and arrests which followed in that city and other places, a vote of confidence in the action of the Government was taken on the evening of the 4th inst., resulting in a majority for the Ministers of 236 in a House numbering 273.

At a meeting of members of various sections of the Left held last Saturday Signor Cairoli was, on the motion of Signor Crispi, unanimously elected the leader of the United party. Signor Cairoli accepted the office.

A *Standard* telegram from Rome states that an important despatch from Prince Bismarck reached Cardinal Nina last Saturday. The difficulties in the way of a good understanding between Germany and the Holy See are, the telegram says, probably at an end, and the Pope is trying to reconcile with the Holy See those distinguished ecclesiastics who separated from the Catholic Church after the proclamation of the dogma of infallibility, or for political reasons.

Accompanied by his son Menotti, General Garibaldi arrived at Rome last Saturday. He appeared greatly fatigued, and was conveyed on a couch from the railway station to his son's house. The King sent his first aide-de-camp to visit him. General Garibaldi's health has improved considerably.

GERMANY.

The German Federal Council has approved, with a few modifications, the draught of a new Customs tariff.

The German Parliament has adjourned until the 28th inst. The *Official Gazette* announces that the order of the Black Eagle has been conferred upon Prince Leopold of England.

Dr. Dove, professor at the University of Berlin and one of the first meteorologists of the age, died recently, in his seventy-sixth year.

Thirty-five persons, charged with being concerned in the rioting which occurred during the elections at Harburg last year between the United Social Democrats and the Guelph partisans, were tried last Saturday at Celle, in Hanover.

AUSTRIA-HUNGARY.

In the Austrian Lower House on the 3rd inst. the Budget came on for discussion. The Minister of Finance defended the expenditure, and said that the Government hoped to bring about an equilibrium by reforming the system of taxation, exercising economy, and ceasing to incur fresh debts. On the 4th the Lower House, after a short debate, passed the second and third readings of the bill for the incorporation of Spizza with the Empire.

Yesterday week, in the Lower House of the Hungarian Diet, a vote of thanks was passed to Austria and to foreign countries for the assistance they had rendered to the sufferers by the disaster at Szegedin. It was stated that the subscriptions received would be invested at good interest until the work of rebuilding the city commenced. The necessary arrangements for preventing further inundation and for removing the water from the town had been made.

M. Ghyczy, the President of the Hungarian Chamber, has resigned that office, as also his seat in the House. At the beginning of the new Parliament last autumn it was only with the greatest difficulty that M. Ghyczy was induced once more to accept the presidency of the House, his health being scarcely equal to the work. M. Szlavy has been elected the new President. For some time he has been Minister-President.

RUSSIA.

A ukase has been issued by the Czar abolishing imprisonment for debt throughout his empire, the Baltic Provinces and the kingdom of Poland being excepted. There are also exceptions made in certain cases, which are governed by other ukases to which reference is made.

Prince Alexandre Alexandrovitch Koltzoff Massalsky, belonging to the elder branch of the descendants of Rurik, founder of the Russian Empire, has just died at Moscow. He married, in 1843, Princess Hélène Ghika (Dora d'Istria).

According to intelligence received at Berlin, it has been decided on by the Imperial Council at St. Petersburg to countermand the expedition to Merv, owing to strong representations made by Count Schouvaloff. It is added that Count Schouvaloff, after having settled the mixed-occupation question in London, is to succeed Prince Gortschakoff.

The Czar has presented Prince Milan with a complete battery of Krupp guns of large calibre, worth 120,000 ducats. The Czarina sent, at the same time, the order of the Red Cross to Princess Nathalie of Serbia.

TURKEY.

Negotiations have been opened by the Grand Vizier for carrying out a scheme for the conversion of the Ottoman debts specially contracted in England and France.

The Porte has addressed a Circular Note to the Powers, refusing to adhere to the proposals made by England in their name for a mixed occupation of Roumelia. Such an occupation, the Porte says, was never contemplated by the Treaty of Berlin, and would only weaken the Government in the eyes of the Bulgarians.

General Stopleine, the Russian Administrator of Eastern Roumelia, has arrived at Timova to consult Prince Dondoukoff-Korsakoff regarding the force required for the occupation of that province.

The Bulgarian Assembly have at length begun the work which they were appointed to execute. On the 3rd inst. they considered the first thirty-five articles of the proposed Constitution, and made several modifications in the original draught. Sofia was fixed upon as the capital of Bulgaria; and the yearly salary of the Prince is fixed at 600,000*fr.* per annum instead of one million. Several attempts to adjourn were voted down. The greater part of the sitting on the 4th was taken up by the signing of the address to Prince Dondoukoff-Korsakoff, which was presented to his Highness at the close of the meeting. Articles 36 and 37 of the Constitution were adopted without change. A prolonged discussion arose over article 38, and the Assembly adjourned without coming to a decision. All these three articles refer to religious matters. The Assembly passed a special vote of thanks to the *Daily News* for its services to Bulgaria. The Assembly on Saturday last passed in all twenty-four articles of the Constitution. The recommendation of the committee that proselytism should be prohibited in the Principality was rejected. New articles were added, declaring that slavery is not to exist in Bulgaria, that no titles of rank shall be instituted, and that military merit should only be rewarded by a decoration, which the Prince alone is to have the right to confer. In Monday's sitting the statute for the election of a Prince of Bulgaria was considered. A *Standard* telegram states that after a short discussion it was decided that the composition of the present Chamber precluded its proceeding with the appointment, and that new elections are necessary. A resolution was accordingly passed by a large majority requesting Prince Dondoukoff to take steps for the new elections without delay on the basis of three deputies for each ten thousand of the population. This will give an electoral college of about 360 members. A Reuter's telegram says that the election will probably last fifteen days.

GREECE.

Sunday being the anniversary of the proclamation of Greek independence, the King and Queen, accompanied by the members of the diplomatic body in Athens, and the principal civil and military authorities, attended a Te Deum in the cathedral. In the afternoon a number of Epirotes made a demonstration before the palace, calling on the King to insist on the cession of Janina to Greece.

Replying to a deputation of Epirotes who presented an address to him praying him not to consent to the abandonment of the demand of the cession of Janina to Greece, as such a course would seriously affect Greek interests, the King of the Hellenes said that the question was one of vital importance to Greece, and expressed a hope that the Great Powers would never commit the injustice of refusing the claim of Greece to Janina.

ROUMANIA.

The Chambers have voted a bill authorising the construction of a railway between Buzan and Marasesti, which will shorten the journey between Bucharest and Vienna by 130 kilometres. Both Chambers have voted, by large majorities, the third reading of the declaration affirming the necessity of revising the Constitution in order to remove the disabilities of the Jews in Roumania. In consequence of this decision the legislative bodies cease to exist.

The Chambers were dissolved on Sunday by a Message from the Prince, stating that the Parliament by shortening its legal period and making room for the Constituante had shown its intention to fulfil in the shortest time the disposition of the Berlin Treaty. This self-denial on their part would destroy prejudices existing abroad, and the Prince was sure that Roumania could look forward with confidence to the future.

EGYPT.

A crisis has occurred in Egypt. According to a Reuter's telegram from Cairo, the Khedive on Monday summoned the foreign Consuls-General to his presence, and communicated to them a counter-scheme for the reorganisation of the finances, which is made conditional upon the recall of the European Ministers. Prince Tewfik, the telegram adds, has resigned the Presidency of the Council; the Khedive has dismissed Mr. Rivers Wilson and M. Blignières; and a new Cabinet, entirely composed of native Ministers, has been formed under the presidency of Cherif Pasha. The *Daily News* correspondent at Alexandria, telegraphing Monday night, says:—A meeting of the Consuls-General has been held favourable to the financial plan of the Khedive as a substitute for the proposals of Mr. Rivers Wilson. The Khedive, the pashas, the ulemas, and the sheiks consent to make sacrifices in order to enable the Government to meet its engagements, pay the floating debt, and respect the judgments of the tribunals. A telegram from Cairo on Tuesday states that Mr. Rivers Wilson, the Minister of Finance, and M. de Blignières, the Minister of Public Works, refuse to resign their posts unless authorised to that effect by the British and French Governments.

Mr. Baird, who was sent to Upper Egypt to take measures for the relief of the starving population, has sent in to the Egyptian Government a report in which he states that 10,000 persons have died from starvation alone in Ghirgeh, Kina, and Esna. He states that the famine was the consequence of the extreme poverty and over-taxation of the people; adding that, if the over-taxation is continued, another bad Nile will produce a still worse famine.

AMERICA.

The Senate has confirmed the appointment of James Riley Weaver as Consul-General at Vienna, and the appointment of the following Consuls:—Henry Dithlar, at Breslau; George Scroggs, at Hamburg; and John Harris, at Venice.

After a week's exciting discussion, the debate in the House of Representatives on the amendments to the Army Bill was concluded, and the vote taken last Saturday. The House passed, by 148 votes to 122, the bill, with the features regarded as obnoxious by the Republicans. Ten members of the Greenback party voted "yea" and two "nay."

General Fitz John Porter, on complaint of General Pope in 1862, was dismissed from the army for alleged misconduct at the second battle of Bull Run. General Porter has since been constantly endeavouring to get his case reopened. President Hayes appointed a Court of Inquiry, who have thoroughly examined the case. They find that General Porter was unjustly convicted; that, so far from causing defeat, he actually saved the Union army from disaster; that justice requires the original condemnation to be set aside, and that he be restored to the position of which that sentence deprived

him, such restoration to take effect from the date of the dismissal. The report has to receive the President's approval.

President Hayes has appointed a commission to draw up the draught of a scheme of government for Alaska. The collector at Sitka, the capital, has applied to the United States Government for military protection.

The Republican party in Michigan have carried the elections in that State against the Democratic and Greenback coalition. The result of the municipal elections in Ohio shows that the Republican party have gained an increased number of votes in that State.

A fire broke out on Sunday night in a block of buildings between Crown and Fourth streets in Philadelphia. The loss is estimated at 750,000 *dols.*

Madame Patterson Bonaparte, the widow of Prince Jérôme Bonaparte, the ex-King of Westphalia, died at Baltimore recently, at the age of ninety-four. She was the first wife of Jérôme Bonaparte, who was at one time commander of the French man-of-war *L'Epervier*. In 1802, after cruising in the West Indies, and finding his return to France impeded by the presence of numberless British cruisers in the Atlantic, he turned his course towards the United States, and reached Baltimore in safety. It was there that he met and subsequently married Elizabeth Patterson, the daughter of a rich merchant. Upon his return to France, Napoleon not only refused to recognise the marriage, but caused the children to be declared illegitimate, a proceeding which Jérôme Bonaparte strove in vain to have redressed by legal measures. His son entered the army in Napoleon III.'s reign, and served with distinction in the Crimea. He retired from the Army in 1870, having reached the grade of colonel.

CANADA.

In the Dominion House of Commons on the 3rd inst. an animated debate followed the announcement that the action of the Hon. Luc Letellier de St. Just, the Lieutenant-Governor of Quebec, against whom a vote of censure was recently passed for dismissing the Deboucherville Government in 1878, had been referred to the home authorities for consideration. Some members spoke of the action of the Marquis of Lorne in remitting the case to the Imperial authorities, notwithstanding the recommendation of the Privy Council that M. de St. Just should be removed from his post as, unconstitutional. Sir John Macdonald, the Premier, expressed his regret that the Governor-General had not seen fit to act on the advice of his Government; but he stated his belief that the matter was safe in the hands of her Majesty the Queen. In connection with this difficulty, notice has been given of a resolution to be moved in the Canadian House of Commons to the effect that any submitting of the advice of the Privy Council of Canada to the review of her Majesty's advisers in England upon questions of a purely administrative character is, under the British North American Act of 1867, subversive of the principles of responsible Government granted to Canada. A telegram from Ottawa on Monday says it is understood that the Postmaster-General and the Hon. Mr. Abbot will immediately proceed to England with papers relative to the Letellier question. Mr. Doutre will, it is believed, also leave for England to act in the interest of Mr. Letellier de St. Just.

Notice was given in last Saturday's sitting of the Legislative Assembly of British Columbia of a motion to the effect that the protective tariff recently introduced by the Dominion Government is unjust and injurious to the interests of British Columbia, unless the Canadian Pacific Railway be immediately commenced.

Her Majesty's Indian troop-ship *Euphrates* arrived at Bombay April 3.

Except for contraband of war, the blockade of all ports in Acheen has been raised by the Dutch Government.

According to the latest intelligence the condition of the Infanta Christina has considerably improved.

An offensive and defensive alliance has been concluded between Peru and Bolivia, and both countries have declared war against Chili.

At Serajevo on Saturday last two persons were hanged who had been found guilty of the murder of Chevalier Perrod, the Italian Consul at that place, in July last. Two of the accomplices in the crime were condemned to twenty and a third to eighteen years' penal servitude.

We learn from Sydney that the gang of bushrangers under Kelly have crossed to New South Wales from Victoria and robbed the bank at the small town of Jerilderie of £2000. They succeeded in capturing the police, and held possession of the town for two days. A reward of £8000 has been offered by the two Governments for their apprehension.

By his will Schopenhauer bequeathed all his philosophical and scientific MSS., together with his bust of Kant, to his friend Dr. Julius Frauenstaedt. The *Vossische Zeitung* announces that Dr. Frauenstaedt, who has since died, has left for the national good all the Schopenhauer library to the Royal Library of Berlin, whither it has been already transferred.

The Post Office authorities announce that the new convention, which came into operation on the 1st inst., restricts the size of packets of patterns or samples sent to countries belonging to the Postal Union to the following dimensions—viz., 8 in. in length, 4 in. in breadth, 2 in. in depth. The public are cautioned not to put into the post pattern-packets of larger size, as they would certainly not be delivered, but be returned to this country.

The Society for Promoting Christian Knowledge has voted £1000 towards the endowment of each of the new sees of Westminster and Caledonia, which it is proposed to form out of the diocese of British Columbia. Dr. Hills will retain his title, but his successor will be styled Bishop of Vancouver. The society has resolved not to make any grant towards any building for a Sunday-school, except on condition that the Church Catechism be a fundamental part of the instruction.

A supplement to the *London Gazette* issued last Saturday contains the Royal Commission appointing the Prince of Wales and the noblemen and gentlemen whose names have been already published to be Commissioners to promote the success of the forthcoming exhibitions in New South Wales and Victoria. A Melbourne telegram says that a proposal has been made by the Commissioners in Victoria to invite the Prince and Princess of Wales to the Melbourne Exhibition.

The annual Session of the Jersey States Assembly was brought to a close on the 4th inst., when the discussion on the items of the Budget was finished, this being the second year since the introduction of the Budget system. Among the votes passed was one for £7772 for interest on money expended at the abandoned new harbour works, costing £280,000. A proposition was made to dispose of the machinery and plant, but it was negatived. In response to the appeal by his Excellency the Lieutenant-Governor, the House voted £20 to enable discharged prisoners to proceed to London, to be taken under the protection of the Royal Prisoners' Aid Society.

METROPOLITAN NEWS.

Dr. James Risdon Bennett, M.D., LL.D., F.R.S., was on Monday unanimously re-elected President of the Royal College of Physicians of London.

The annual session of the Institute of Naval Architects was opened on the 3rd inst. at the hall of the Society of Arts. Lord Hampton, the president, occupied the chair.

The Company of Grocers have given £25, and the cloth-workers 20 guineas, to be distributed as extra prizes in the Westminster Industrial Exhibition, to be held in June.

The third course of "Cantor Lectures" for the present session of the Society of Arts is by Mr. W. H. Preece, the chief engineer of the Post Office, on Recent Advances in Telegraphy. The course will begin on the 21st inst.

In the Exchequer Division on Monday the hearing of the action for libel brought by Miss Jones, a lady's-maid, against the Duke and Duchess of Westminster for an alleged libel was concluded, and a verdict for the defendants was returned.

At an influential meeting, held on the 3rd inst. at the School of Mines, the Bishop of London presiding, it was resolved to form an association to promote the adoption of the Public Libraries Acts in the various parishes of the metropolis.

The Duke of Cambridge presided on the 3rd inst. at the fifty-second anniversary of the British Orphan Asylum, and, in the course of an earnest appeal for funds, stated there was a deficit of £2250. The subscriptions amounted to £1307.

The estimated revenue of the Corporation of the City of London for 1879 is £156,730; and the estimated expenditure, excluding extraordinary expenditure, which may be authorised during the remainder of the current year, £197,938.

The Court of Common Council has voted sums of £105 to each of the funds opened at the Mansion House for the relief of the sufferers by the floods in Hungary, and for the widows and orphans of the soldiers who fell at Isanhlwana and Rorke's Drift.

The Lord Mayor's fund for the relief of the widows and orphans of the soldiers and volunteers who fell during the recent engagements at Isanhlwana and Rorke's Drift amounted on Monday evening to £6000 and upwards; and the Hungarian Floods Fund to £10,450.

Mr. Cross has received the deputation appointed by the conference of visiting justices to draw his attention to the administration of prisons under the new Act. In reply, he promised to do everything in his power to work out the provisions of the Act with as little friction as possible.

Earl Cowper presided last Saturday over the annual meeting of the Charity Organisation Society, at which Sir Arthur Hobhouse, Lord F. Cavendish, M.P., the Rev. E. White, and Mr. R. Plunkett, M.P., were amongst the speakers. The Duke of Northumberland is the president for the ensuing year.

Count Karolyi, the Austro-Hungarian Ambassador, presided on the 3rd inst. at the twenty-third anniversary festival of the Society of Friends of Foreigners in Distress, and, in proposing the health of the Queen, spoke in warm terms of the importance of friendly relations existing between his country and England.

Sir M. Hicks-Beach, M.P., in reply to a deputation which on Monday drew his attention to the nature of the new Canadian tariff, said he was disposed to believe that Canada was far from desiring to injure the mother country, and would prefer favouring it than otherwise. He would carefully consider what had been placed before him.

The Select Committee of the House of Commons have passed the preamble of the bill, promoted by the Metropolitan and the Metropolitan District Railway Companies, for the construction of a new railway to complete the inner circle. They imposed the condition that the inner circle should be completed before the Whitechapel Extension is commenced.

The annual dinner of the Fire Brigades Association took place at the Grosvenor Hotel last Saturday evening, under the presidency of Mr. Alderman Cotton, M.P. In the course of the evening the medal of the association was presented to Mr. George Williams, of Bradford, as an acknowledgment of his gallantry in saving life at a fire which took place in that town.

The following scholarships have been awarded by the Masters of the Bench to students of Lincoln's Inn:—International and Constitutional Law—To Mr. Hamilton Edward Lawrence, 100 guineas; to Mr. Henry Gawan Taylor, 50 guineas. Law of Real and Personal Property—To Mr. Robert Frederick Norton, 100 guineas. Common Law—To Mr. Samuel H. Leonard, 100 guineas; to Mr. Thomas A. Hind, 50 guineas.

Mr. T. K. Freeman presided on Monday evening at the annual dinner of the Guildhall Library Committee. Some interesting facts were stated, showing the appreciation in which the Library is held by the public, the readers now numbering more than 1000 per day. A handsome timepiece and pair of vases were presented to Mr. J. V. Moore in recognition of his services as chairman of the committee during the past year.

The Council of the Royal Agricultural Society have added to the other attractions of the international exhibition to be held in London by taking advantage of the railway embankment in the showyard, and arranging for an international horticultural display of growing plants. A comparative museum of ancient and modern farm implements will enable the visitors to form some idea of the rapid advance made in agricultural machinery during recent years.

The Rev. William C. Miller, who has been for four years and a half the energetic Curate of St. Mark's Church, Lewisham, has accepted the Curacy of St. Mary's Church, Torquay. His valuable services at Lewisham have not been allowed to pass quite unrecognised, for, in response to a very limited application to the parishioners and others connected with the church, the sum of £150 was collected in a few days, and has been presented to Mr. Miller.

At a meeting of the Victoria (Philosophical) Institute held on Monday evening two papers were read—one by Thomas Kerr Callard, F.G.S., and one, taking some special points, by Professor Boyd Dawkins, F.R.S. The subject was "The Contemporaneity of Man with the Extinct Mammalia (as taught by recent Cavern Exploration), and its Bearing upon the Question of Man's Antiquity." The first paper contended that the evidence points to the more recent extinction of the mammalia referred to rather than to the remote existence of man.

Dr. Phillips, physician, of Brook-street, Grosvenor-square, has obtained, in the Queen's Bench Division, a verdict of £7000 against the South-Western Railway Company on account of an injury he had received in a collision on Dec. 8, 1877, between Wandsworth and Nine Elms. The evidence for the plaintiff showed that he had sustained injuries to the spine, and that he was unable to walk across the room without assistance. His professional income, it was stated, for the three years previous to the accident had averaged between £6000 and £7000 a year.



THE ZULU WAR: ZULUS CROSSING A RIVER.

SEE PAGE 338.

PITH OF PARLIAMENT.

Parliament has broken up for the Easter Holidays. But the Chancellor of the Exchequer, for one, will have scant time for rest. Indeed, it would not be difficult to draw a fancy portrait of Sir Stafford Northcote girding up his loins, and generally going into training to meet the Opposition on the vexed question of Greece, and to encounter Mr. Peter Rylands in his threatened attack on the Budget.

A summary of the Financial Statement, made on Thursday week, appeared in a portion of our last Number, but may be repeated in our present Issue. Exceedingly simple was the Budget of Sir Stafford Northcote, who elicited a laugh in his opening sentences by quietly returning thanks to some three hundred correspondents who addressed to him about eighty suggestions, recommending taxation on photographs, bicycles, bachelors, chimney-pots, and other things. With business-like directness, he plunged into figures, and said that last year he estimated a revenue of £79,460,000, and an ordinary expenditure of £81,000,000, in addition to which there were £2,750,000 of Exchequer Bonds and other calls to be provided for. The right hon. gentleman, therefore, proposed additional taxation which he calculated would bring the revenue up to £83,230,000, and cheers greeted the announcement that the estimate had not fallen far short, inasmuch as the actual revenue had been £83,116,000. But the expenditure had exceeded the estimate by nearly £4,388,000, making a deficiency of £2,291,817. This was occasioned by the Zulu War and other causes, the charge for South Africa alone being £1,500,000. There was a fall of 3 per cent in tobacco, but the greatest diminution of income occurred in the wine duty. On the other hand, whereas the estimated produce of the sixpenny tax on tea was £3,900,000, the sum really realised was £4,119,000, which increase was largely due to a "scare" in the trade. There had also been an increase in the land duty, house tax, property tax, Post Office, telegraphs, and interest on public loans. The expenditure for the ensuing year was put down at £81,153,573, and the revenue at £83,055,972, leaving a surplus of £1,900,000. With respect to the Zulu War, Sir Stafford Northcote ventured to say that this surplus would pay the expenses for the current year, and likewise cover the £600,000 for Exchequer Bonds. Coming to the balance of four millions due on the Vote of Credit, the Chancellor of the Exchequer had come to the conclusion that it would be wisest to postpone the payment for another year—a proposition which met with Opposition laughter, answered by Ministerial cheers. The right hon. Baronet had the satisfaction to add that there would be no increase either of the tea duty or the income tax; and he concluded, amid cheers, by moving that the income tax should be renewed on its present basis, also the tea duty, that the duty on cigars should be raised from 5s. 4d. to 5s. 6d. per pound, and that an impost of 2d. should be paid on cocoa and chocolate, ground and paste. These resolutions were agreed to, and, after Mr. Gladstone, Mr. Childers, Mr. Goschen, and other members had given reasons why the formal debate on the Budget should be postponed until the propositions had been duly considered, the Chancellor of the Exchequer named next Thursday week as the date for the discussion.

Thereafter Sir John Holker gave a good example of his power of lucid exposition in introducing the Ministerial measure for the Codification of the Criminal Law, which had been revised and sanctioned by a distinguished Commission consisting of Lord Blackburn, Mr. Justice Barry, Mr. Justice Lush, and Sir James Stephen, the draughtsman of the bill. A prolonged conversation ensued, the most practical suggestion coming from Mr. Herschell, who advised hon. members to avoid discussion on the clauses which were simply declaratory, but to closely scrutinise and debate the proposed alterations in the law. In the end, the measure was read the first time, and Mr. Cross expressed a hope it would be passed this Session.

On the resumption of the sitting yesterday week Mr. Fawcett made up for any remissness there may have been on the part of the Marquis of Hartington. By means of a little gentle pressure, the honourable member for Hackney elicited from the Chancellor of the Exchequer an assurance that, with regard to the war in Afghanistan, negotiations were going on with Yakob Khan, that "there was no intention to order an advance on Cabul," and that, on the contrary, "it had been distinctly arranged with the Viceroy that there should be no advance on Cabul without the most distinct orders from the home Government." The Leader of the Opposition having expressed his satisfaction that no new departure would be taken during the Easter Recess, there came on for discussion Mr. Briggs's motion that the promised remission should be made of the Indian import duty on cotton goods. The House laughed at rather than with the hon. member when he came to quote odd bits of poetry, including a verse from Tennyson's Northern Farmer, and implored the Government to "Let this one bright ray shine through the dark and sulphury canopy of your sway." Yet Mr. Briggs had the satisfaction of finding a seconder in Mr. Sidebottom, and received the support of several hon. members. An allusion in the resolution to the Afghan War, however, induced Mr. Harcastle to move an adverse amendment, which the Chancellor of the Exchequer felt inclined to accept. Eventually, on a division, the first part of Mr. Briggs's resolution,

That the Indian import duty on cotton goods, being unjust alike to the Indian consumer and the English producer, ought to be abolished, was adopted by 239 votes against 19. But the concluding sentence asserting "that the expenditure incurred for the Afghan War affords no satisfactory reason for the postponement of the promised remission of this duty," was rejected by 166 to 84 votes. And then, at the suggestion of the Chancellor of the Exchequer, these words were added to the first part of Mr. Briggs's resolution:—

And this House accepts the recent reduction in these duties as a step towards their total abolition, to which her Majesty's Government are pledged.

On Monday Mr. Justin McCarthy was cordially cheered by the Opposition on taking his seat for the County of Longford. The most important question was that of Mr. Richard, who asked the Colonial Secretary whether the reported message of peace from King Cetewayo, and his exculpatory explanations regarding the Isanhlwana affair, should not be entertained by the Government with a view to the conclusion of peace. Sir Michael Hicks-Beach acknowledged that such a message from Cetewayo had been received, but said "its credibility and sincerity are equally doubted by those on the spot." The right hon. baronet could not see that the actual submission of the Zulu King would be secured without further bloodshed, and was cheered by the House when he read two telegrams from the Cape announcing the arrival of the first of the Reinforcements, and a few reassuring items of news from the seat of war. The satisfactory nature of the intelligence was qualified, however, by the statement that Captain Williams, of the Buffs, and a private had died of fever and dysentery at Ekowe. The Army Discipline Bill was read the second time in

spite of an amendment by Mr. Jenkins to the effect that to ensure an impartial trial of officers Parliament should put the Commander-in-Chief's powers "in a straight jacket." The Duke found a staunch champion in Colonel Stanley. Mr. Jenkins found himself in a minority of 32. The new Vaccination Bill for Ireland was then read the second time; and the House adjourned till Thursday next.

The Easter Vacation of the House of Lords will be longer. The recess began yesterday week, and will last till Monday, the 21st inst. If the reports of Parliamentary "big guns" did not reverberate through the House during the past week, Heavy Ordnance occupied their Lordships for a little while on Thursday week. Lord Sudeley ended an outspoken speech by asking how the Heavy Ordnance Committee would be constituted, and Lord Elphinstone replied that it would consist of two naval officers, one officer of the Royal Engineers, three officers of the Royal Artillery, and one officer of the Indian Artillery. Lord Beaconsfield, in summing up a discussion initiated by the Marquis of Lansdowne respecting the negotiations between Turkey and Greece, was of opinion there had been no extraordinary delay in settling the new frontier, and saw modes by which the differences might be adjusted. On the day of the adjournment the Prince of Wales was again in his place, and Lord Shaftesbury demonstrated the widespread extent of his benevolence by moving in an elaborate speech that "Her Majesty will be graciously pleased to instruct the Viceroy of India to take into immediate consideration the necessity of passing a law for regulating the labour of women and children in the mills and factories throughout her dominions in India." Lord Cranbrook paid a tribute to the philanthropic services of the noble Earl, but pointed out that there was already a movement in India to restrict the hours of work for women and children, and suggested that the matter ought to be left in the hands of the Indian authorities. The motion was then withdrawn; a few measures were advanced a stage; and their Lordships separated.

NATIONAL SPORTS.

THE UNIVERSITIES' BOAT-RACE.

A dull morning, with constant threatening of rain, did not prevent the annual exodus to the banks of the Thames on Saturday last. Nor did the fact that it was generally admitted that Cambridge could not possibly lose, at all damp the enthusiasm of the crowds, or prevent a gallant display of dark blue favours. We fancy, indeed, that the number of spectators was far above the average, certainly vastly in excess of that assembled last year, and the reason for this may be found in the fact that ninety-nine of every hundred care nothing whatever for the race itself, but are merely glad of a reasonable pretext for a pleasant outing. The Cambridge men were the first to embark, and paddled down to their station about ten minutes before their opponents put off, both crews being received with great cheering. There was virtually no betting at the start, for offers of 7 and 8 to 1 on Cambridge frightened even the least despondent of the supporters of the Dark Blues. The Oxonians, having won the toss, chose the Surrey station, and, at about twenty minutes to one, Mr. Searle gave the word, and the race began. At the same moment the first of the series of mistortunes which happened to the Press steamer occurred, in the shape of a lighter drifting right across her bows, and she did not get fairly under weigh until the other three steamers had rounded the Point. Mishaps of this nature occur to the boat which carries the representatives of the press with such suspicious regularity that they have been not unfairly attributed to design rather than to accident; but, as the matter has been thoroughly ventilated in several of our contemporaries, we prefer to dismiss an unsavoury subject without further comment. The Cambridge men obtained slightly the better start, and, though both crews were pulling 38 to the minute, soon showed slightly in advance, and at the London boat-house were nearly clear. Here Marriott set a faster stroke, and drew up a trifle, but a little further on Davis also spurred, with such effect that the Cambridge boat had gained another length's lead at the Crab Tree. At the Soap Works (reached by Cambridge in 6 min. 7 sec. from the start) the Oxonians were eight seconds to the bad as regarded time, and they had lost another second at Hammersmith Bridge, which the leading boat reached in 7 min. 50 sec. Both crews kept tolerably clear of the rough water in Corney Reach, though there was occasional splashing, but it was now clear that nothing but accident could reverse their positions, as the Cambridge men were keeping up a fine sweeping stroke with little effort, while their opponents were getting decidedly short, and two or three of the crew showed symptoms of having had quite enough of it. Barnes Bridge was reached by Cambridge in 17 min. 42 sec., Oxford shooting under it just fourteen seconds later; and these relative positions were maintained to the finish, the judge's verdict being "three lengths and a half." The race calls for no comment, as there was only "one in it" from start to finish, and we have little doubt that the three lengths and a half might have been doubled or trebled, had there been any advantage in winning by a greater distance. We must not omit to state that the time for the full distance was 21 min. 18 sec. We append the names and weights of the crews:—

CAMBRIDGE.	st. lb.	OXFORD.	st. lb.
1. E. H. Prest, Jesus...	11 2	1. J. H. T. Wharton, Magdalen...	11 8 1/2
2. H. Sandford, St. John's...	11 6 1/2	2. H. M. Robinson, New...	11 2 1/2
3. A. H. S. Bird, First Trinity...	11 8	3. H. W. Disney, Hertford...	12 7
4. C. Gurdon, Jesus...	13 0 1/2	4. H. B. Southwell, Pembroke...	12 9
5. E. T. Hockin, Jesus...	12 4 1/2	5. T. Cosby-Burrows, Trinity...	12 9
6. C. Fairbairn, Jesus...	12 7 1/2	6. G. D. Rowe, University...	11 13
7. T. Routledge, Emmanuel...	12 7 1/2	7. W. H. Hobart, Exeter...	11 12
R. D. Davis, First Trinity (stroke)...	12 4 1/2	H. P. Marriott, Brasenose (stroke)...	12 2 1/2
G. L. Davis, Clare (cox.)...	7 7	F. M. Beaumont, New (cox.)...	7 5

The Inter-University Sports, which took place at Lilliebridge on the day preceding the boat-race, attracted the usual crowd of spectators; but there was a marked absence of ladies, which was the more surprising when the fineness of the weather and the attraction of the band of the Grenadier Guards is taken into consideration. The sports resulted just as we foreshadowed in our anticipatory remarks, each University securing the three events that we assigned to it, and as the Cambridge men took two of the three doubtful competitions, they just won the odd event, by scoring five against four. The 100 Yards fell to E. C. Treppin (Oxford), for the third successive year; he got the best of a very bad start, and M. R. Portal (Oxford) could never get fairly on terms with him. The latter carried off the Quarter Mile in his most decisive style, and A. F. Hills (Oxford) had matters all his own way in the Three Miles, which he won in 15 min. 14 sec.—very good time indeed.

Owing to the unfortunate disagreements in the athletic world, the Amateur Championship Meeting on Monday last was a complete farce in one respect, as it was almost entirely confined to University men; yet, on the other hand, some splendid performances were accomplished, and we have never seen smaller fields, or more interesting racing. The sensation of the day was the defeat of M. R. Portal (Oxford) in the

Quarter-Mile by E. Storey (Cambridge), as the former turned into the straight with a lead of five or six yards, but was gradually caught by Storey, and beaten by a foot in 51 2-5 sec. B. R. Wise (Oxford) repeated his victory of the previous Friday in the Mile; but this time he ran the distance in the very fast time of 4 min. 28 4-5 sec. H. W. Macaulay (Cambridge) jumped 5 ft. 9 1/2 in., H. Webster (Stoke Victoria A.C.) walked over for the Seven Miles walking in 52 min. 34 1/2 sec., time that has only once been beaten by an amateur; and J. E. Warburton's (Stoke Victoria A.C.) 20 min. 41 3-5 sec. for the Four Miles, is second only to Slade's 20 min. 38 sec.

The Amateur Boxing Championships attracted a large number of spectators. The bout between G. Vize and R. Frost-Smith for the heavy-weight cup was worth a long journey to witness, and the former just gained the award, though the judges were compelled to order an extra round before they could give their decision. G. Airey, who won the light-weight cup, is a very good man, as is Bunsmead; but most of the others were of very poor class. The Four-Miles Bicycle race resulted in a walk-over; and the "catch as catch can" wrestling is simply beneath contempt.

The sport on the second day at Northampton was by no means equal to that which was provided on the Tuesday, still, the weather being all that could be wished, the attendance of holiday people was very large. The winning career of Quits at length received a check, as it was a little too much to ask him to concede 27 lb. to Speculator in the Pychley Hunter's Stakes, as the latter was a smart two-year-old, and was backed heavily for the City and Suburban last season, but, unfortunately, went miss before the race. The antagonism of Lollypop and Placida in the Whittlebury Cup created great interest, and the betting was very close between them, which was more than could be said for the race, in which the former was never really extended. Since the Lincolnshire Handicap assumed such importance the Northamptonshire Stakes has been steadily going downhill, and this year only seven starters of very moderate class could be found for it. Lord Rosebery's recent successes had doubtless a great deal to do with the position of favouritism accorded to Kidotto (7st. 12lb.), as the horse's antecedents are by no means grand, still he proved good enough to defeat all except Roehampton (8st. 5lb.), who achieved a very easy victory. In the way of general turf gossip, we note that on Sunday Clocher won the third successive race that he has secured in France in a fortnight. In that time he has defeated Insulaire, Inval, Brie, and others. His weight in the City and Suburban is only 7st. 6lb., a mere trifle for a powerful four-year-old, and he certainly appears to possess a wonderful chance.

THEATRES.

The new burlesque at the Gaiety is a virtual reproduction of an older extravaganza, by Mr. H. J. Byron, originally represented at the Strand. "Pretty Esmeralda and Captain Phœbus, of Our's," is abundantly sprinkled with new puns, allusions, and parodies. The subjects of burlesques appear to be limited in number; hence the expediency of rewriting from time to time some that have previously done duty, for the purpose of importing into them recent topics. The argument of the present has been returned to the crucible and recovered from it anew, by a skilful artist, and Mr. Byron has done everything that could ensure the success of the more modern adaptation. He has been well aided by the manager, who has provided scenic accessories in abundance and costumes of the most elegant description. His gipsies are of the prettiest tribe, and so prettily attired that they become enchanting. Miss Kate Vaughan as Esmeralda is thoroughly charming; and Miss E. Farren as Captain Phœbus, with his learned goat, makes good his title to be the favourite lover of the fair wanderer. Mr. Terry as Claude Frolo and Mr. Royce as Quasimodo are not to be excelled. The argument is divided into four parts or scenes; the first two making, as it appeared to us, a more favourable impression than the remaining couple. The curtain, however, fell on undiminished applause; and all persons concerned in the venture may claim to have been satisfactorily received.

Professor Pepper introduced at the Polytechnic, on Wednesday, a newly invented illusion, entitled "The Modern Metempsychosis."

Miss Arabella Buckley (author of the "Fairland of Science") gave the last of her present course of lectures to a crowded audience at Dr. Channing Pearce's Geological Museum on Saturday last. The subject was "Bees and Flowers."

At the Langham Hall on Wednesday, Mr. and Miss Dietz gave recitations from Tennyson, Browning, Shakespeare, Bret Harte, and others, to a fashionable audience.

The cadets of her Majesty's ship Britannia took part on the 3rd inst. in their annual regatta, and the crew of one of the four-oared gigs included two sons of the Prince of Wales, Prince Albert Victor pulling bow, and Prince George steering. Six boats competed; and, after a keen contest, that in which the Princes were came in first by nearly two lengths. The race was rowed in a cold and pelting rain.

During last month the officers of the Fishmongers' Company seized at and near Billingsgate Market, and on board boats lying off that place, 21 tons 8 cwt. of fish as unfit for human food. With the exception of 14 cwt. the whole quantity came by rail. The fish numbered 14,501, and included 1 bream, 5 carp, 9 coalfish, 82 cod, 2570 haddocks, 4050 herrings, 432 jack, 385 perch, 166 plaice, 9 roach, 2 salmon, 6720 smelts, 26 soles, 4 tench, 30 thornbacks, and 10 trout, and in addition 13 barrels of oysters, 2 bags of scallops, and 349 bushels of periwinkles.

The Institution of Naval Architects completed last Saturday the sittings of their twentieth session. The meetings of the session, which were held at the Society of Arts, began on Wednesday, and were continued during the week. The programme included twenty-two papers, many of which were of an exclusively scientific and technical character. Lord Hampton presided on Saturday. In acknowledging a vote of thanks, he said he had been waited upon by a deputation of four of the most eminent members of the institution requesting him to reconsider his decision to retire from the presidency, and he had consented to continue his office until next year.

The annual meeting of the supporters of the Thames Church Mission was held on the 3rd inst. at the Cannon-street Hotel—the Marquis of Cholmondeley presiding. The report, which was read by the secretary, stated that during the year 15,961 visits had been paid to British ships and steamers—12,675 to fishing-vessels, barges, &c., and 3152 to foreign ships; at 2579 services which had been held during the year, 66,313 persons had attended; 4620 English and 1440 foreign Bibles and 915 Prayer-Books had been sold. The mission had distributed 89,542 English and 16,692 foreign tracts. The balance-sheet showed that the year's receipts amounted to £2242, while the expenditure was £2261.

MUSIC.

ROYAL ITALIAN OPERA.

We have already given a summary of the prospectus of the new season issued three weeks ago by Mr. Ernest Gye—who succeeds his father, the late Mr. Frederick Gye, in the management of this establishment—and we have now briefly to chronicle the reopening thereof on Tuesday with Meyerbeer's "Le Prophète," the cast being like that of last season. For Thursday "Marta" was announced, with the first appearance this season of Mdlle. Thalberg; and for this (Saturday) evening "La Favorita" is promised, with the debut of Mdlle. Pasqua as Leonora, and Signor Gayarré as Fernando. Of the week's performances generally we must speak in our next Number.

As already stated when noticing Mr. Mapleson's prospectus of the new season of Italian opera at Her Majesty's Theatre, that establishment is to reopen on Saturday, April 26.

The fourth series of the concerts by the Bach Society begun on Thursday week with a performance (for the fifth time by that institution) of Bach's great Mass in B minor ("Die Hohe Messe"), which was given with fine effect by the well-trained choristers and the efficient orchestra engaged; the solo music having also been well rendered by Mesdames Lemmens-Sherrington and Patey, Mr. W. Shakespeare, Mr. Kempton, and Mr. Thorndike. The sublime choral writing far surpasses in importance that for solo voices, fine as much of this is. Again, as on previous occasions, the "Kyrie," the "Gloria," the "Cum Sancto," the "Credo," the "Crucifixus," the "Et Resurrexit," the "Confiteor," and the "Sanctus" produced a profound impression, the "Sanctus" having been encored. Among the specialties in the solo music were—the air "Laudamus te," rendered by Madame Sherrington, with violin obligato by Herr Straus; the duet "Domine Deus," by the same lady and Mr. Shakespeare, with flute obligato by Mr. Svendsen; and the solos "Qui sedes" and "Agnus Dei," by Madame Patey, the first of these with oboe obligato by Mr. Horton. As at previous concerts, Madame Jenny Lind-Goldschmidt was among the choristers. Mr. Otto Goldschmidt conducted and Mr. T. Pettit presided at the organ.—The second concert—the last of the season—takes place on May 14, when the programme will comprise Bach's double chorus "Now shall the grace" and the pastoral symphony from his "Christmas oratorio," Sterndale Bennett's sacred cantata "The Woman of Samaria," Brahms's motet "Es ist das Heil," Beethoven's "Calm Sea and Prosperous Voyage" (for chorus and orchestra), and a scene from Max Bruch's "Odysseus."

The Monday Popular Concerts closed their twenty-first season this week, with a programme of special variety. The opening piece was Beethoven's string quartet in C major, No. 3 of the "Rasoumoussky set (op. 59), which was finely rendered by Herr Joachim, Mr. L. Ries, Herr Straus, and Signor Piatti. Other instrumental pieces were: Bennett's "Rondo Piacevole," effectively played by Miss Agnes Zimmermann; a "Largo," by Boccherini, for violoncello, expressively rendered by Signor Piatti, who also participated with Mdlle. Marie Krebs in an excellent performance of Chopin's "Introduction and Polonaise," the lady having previously gained much applause by her brilliant execution of Mendelssohn's three (posthumous) studies for pianoforte solo. In Tartini's violin solo, "Il Trillo del Diavolo," Herr Joachim displayed his fine tone and masterly execution with special effect; his arrangement of Brahms's Hungarian dances for violin and pianoforte having closed the concert. In these pieces the refined playing of Mdlle. Janotha was a special feature. The vocal music consisted of Mozart's "Deh vieni" and Mr. Coenen's "Lovely Spring," well sung by Miss Annie Marriott, and Handel's "Nasce al bosco" and Gounod's "Maid of Athens," finely declaimed by Mr. Santley. Sir J. Benedict was the accompanist.

The forty-seventh annual Lenten performance of "The Messiah" by the Sacred Harmonic Society took place at Exeter Hall yesterday (Friday) week. The same oratorio was given by the Royal Albert Hall Choral Society, in the great Kensington building, on Good Friday evening; a concert of Sacred Music having taken place on that day at the Crystal Palace, where a grand military and ballad concert is to be given on Easter Monday.

The third of the Saturday Evening Popular Concerts at the Langham Hall, directed by Mr. Lehmer, took place last week, the first having consisted of a selection from Mozart and Beethoven.

The opera announced for last Saturday evening at the Alexandra Palace was "Don Giovanni;" this Saturday's performance is to consist of Balfe's "Satanella."

The Folly Theatre is to open on Monday, under the management of Madame Dolaro, with "The Dragoons," an English version of M. Maillart's "Les Dragons de Villars," the text adapted by Mr. H. Hersee.

The next concert of the Royal Albert Hall Amateur Orchestral Society will be given on Saturday evening, April 19, in aid of the funds of the Royal Seamen and Marines Orphan School at Portsmouth, under the patronage of the Duchess of Edinburgh, who has signified her intention of being present.

A concert of vocal and instrumental music will be given, under distinguished patronage, at St. James's Hall, on Monday, the 21st inst., for the benefit of the widows, orphans, and dependent relatives of the soldiers who fell at Isandula and Rorke's Drift. Mr. Arthur E. Digby Seymour, of 13A, Belgrave-square, the honorary secretary, will receive donations.

Mr. William Arthur Brown Lunn (known to the public as Arthur Wallbridge), who died on the 4th inst., merits recognition here, as the author of a very ingenious system of musical notation, which has been reviewed in these columns. Mr. Lunn also possessed high literary tastes and acquirements, coupled with aspirations for social advancement, as exemplified in his "Torrington Hall;" besides which he wrote the clever series of sketches entitled "Jest and Earnest," and was a contributor to Douglas Jerrold's "Shilling Magazine" and other serials.

Gratifying news has reached Dundee in regard to the Newfoundland seal fishery. Three of the Dundee fleet have been very successful, the Aurora having secured 26,000 seals, the Arctic 11,000, and the Narwhal 8000.

A female surveyor of roads has been appointed by the magistrates of the Buckrose Division of the East Riding, the charge of the roads of a place called Kirbygrindalythe-on-the-Wolds being assigned to Mrs. Ann Simpson.

It was a happy thought of Dr. W. C. Bennett to give our soldiers as well as our sailors songs to sing, with which they may while away the tedious hours in barrack or camp. In "Songs for Soldiers," of which the second number has been issued, our red-coats are furnished with various measures of war and love, enabling them now to pitch a rollicking stave to keep their spirits up, and now to warble a tender ditty of home and home's delights.

NOVELS.

It is the German colouring which gives a peculiar piquancy to *The First Violin* (Richard Bentley and Son); for, though the novel is certainly clever throughout and very striking as well as interesting in many parts, the story would fall comparatively flat and would fail to keep the reader's attention alive through three volumes, if it were not for the glimpses afforded of foreign life, manners, and customs, for the influence exercised by a foreign atmosphere, for the stimulating effect produced by the liberally interspersed scraps of a foreign language. No author's name appears upon the titlepage, and there is nothing to be gained by speculation touching the authorship; but it may be remarked, by way of a passing observation, that the tale is such as one would expect to be written by the lady who not very long ago collected together and published in two or more volumes the essays which she had contributed to a popular magazine concerning German life and manners. The novel is rather damaged than improved by the singular style of narration. The autobiographical form, when only one person tells the tale, is open to certain obvious objections and argues a conscious lack of constructive ability; but when, without any warning, as in this case, two persons contribute two independent pieces of autobiography, leaving the reader to fit one into the other so as to form a continuous whole, an impression of novelty may perhaps be created, but created at the risk of producing a sense of bewilderment at first and a feeling of irritation afterwards. Nor, unless for the purpose of filling space, is it easy to see what object is fulfilled by printing at the beginning of a chapter, or anywhere else in the course of the tale, the musical score of certain compositions mentioned during the progress of the narrative. The musical reader may or may not be glad of the innovation; but the unmusical reader, who is pretty sure to be in a majority, will consider it either a work of complete supererogation or of sheer eccentricity or of intentional aggravation. As regards the title, it may mislead the apprehensive into a belief that the volumes contain a story based upon some theory about the origin of the violin, tracing it back through Stradivarius and others to some genius among the inventive men in whom there has been from time to time the spirit of Hermes, inventor of the lyre. But all apprehensions of the kind are groundless; the "first violin" is a person, not a thing, and a person endowed with heroic attributes. When we first make his acquaintance he is professionally engaged to play the "first violin" in an orchestra at a theatre in a German provincial town. When we part with him, he is playing "first fiddle" of a very different kind and under very different circumstances. Of course, there is a mystery about him; and when that mystery, which shall not be revealed in this notice, is cleared up, one is a little inclined to think that an imposing fabric has been built up upon an inadequate foundation; that prodigious effects have followed, as they undoubtedly do sometimes follow, insignificant causes; that a mountain in travail has brought forth a mouse; that patient heroism has been carried to a pitch of Quixotism; that a father has parted on totally insufficient grounds from his child; that relatives have been very slow in point of wits, and very hasty in point of judgment; and that a by no means bad sort of woman, as the world goes, has pursued a system of diabolical persecution from incredibly disproportionate motives. The book, nevertheless, contains some charming scenes, some powerful scenes, and some pathetic scenes. And the writing, for the most part, is of a superior kind from beginning to end; though it would be better occasionally for a little pruning, a little less exuberance, a little more order and arrangement. Nothing could very well be more perfect than the simple description of the first meeting between the hero and heroine, or of the very natural impulse under which she, a young and sensitive girl, English-bred and taken completely by surprise, is betrayed into a momentary exhibition of apparent meanness and ingratitude at the sight of her hero's position at the theatre. There is great fire and force in many of the scenes in which the great Herr Direktor, von Francius, plays a prominent part, especially the scene, early in the first volume, in which he conducts a musical rehearsal and puts the heroine through her paces, or, in other words, subjects her to an examination to ascertain the compass and quality of her voice. And several other scenes might be mentioned, some of singular power and some of almost poetical beauty. Howbeit, on the whole, and especially by anyone who has no sympathy with musicians, more particularly German musicians, their habits, manners, customs, and conversation, together with the society with which they have more or less to do, the story is likely to be considered deficient in that strong, sustained interest which bears the reader along almost involuntarily from first to last. And yet even the side-sketches, the sketches of blind Miss Hallam and Satanic Sir Peter Le Marchant, are really excellent. Among the repellent characteristics of the book may be mentioned the necessity under which the heroine lies, in consequence of the auto-biographical style adopted, of dwelling upon matters, such as her beauty, her behaviour towards her lover, her confession and expressions of love, and so on, which are generally left to the novelist's own treatment, and which, when handled by the heroine herself, are suggestive of brazen impudence and boundless egotism. And the heroine, in this instance, would do herself gross injustice if she produced any such impression.

As regards the originality of *An Eye for an Eye*, by Anthony Trollope (Chapman and Hall), that quality is confined almost entirely to the form in which the novel is published; and the form is that of two very neat little volumes, each recalling to memory the sort of book in which one used to read in days of old about "Prince Leboo," or some such potentate, or about "Little Henry and his Bearer," or some such combination of personages. But the resemblance applies to nothing beyond externals; there is very little that is "suitable for children" in the contents of "An Eye for an Eye." And when the originality of the novel is stated to be small, the statement must be taken to mean no more than that the groundwork of the story is by no means original: there is plenty of freshness, if not of downright invention, about the details, about the various characters, and the component parts of the whole structure. The practised and popular author appears to have taken it into his head to write a kind of homily concerning seduction; and it must be acknowledged that there is nothing new about the subject in general. The special illustration selected by the distinguished author seems to have been suggested by some such incident as that which is darkly intimated in the well-known lines—

They were together, and she fell;
Oh! the Earl was fair to see!
Therefore revenge became me well:

and it cannot be denied that, in the world of fiction, if not of reality, the wicked Earl, the lovely maiden seduced by him, and the vengeance which overtakes him, are a combination of anything but uncommon occurrence. In this particular instance the tale may be either entirely true or founded upon fact; and there is an "introduction," couched in such language that a reader might reasonably assume the truthfulness of the foundation upon which the coming narrative is

built. "At a private asylum in the west of England," the introduction begins, "there lives, and has lived for some years past, an unfortunate lady, as to whom there has long since ceased to be any hope that she should ever live elsewhere." That poor lady repeats, we are told, from morning to night, and sometimes all through the night, the significant words: "An eye for an eye, and a tooth for a tooth! Is it not so? An eye for an eye!" She is evidently justifying either herself or somebody else for some deed of retaliation or revenge. And a dreadful deed it is; as those who read the two volumes will discover. Nor is the tale badly told; indeed, it is told well enough to have deserved no little commendation, had the author been a young beginner. It is difficult to conceive, however, what could have been the object of the author, being who he is, in publishing so very moderate a specimen of his great powers. Perhaps he was requested, nay, solicited, to write something for somebody; perhaps he had a true story on his mind, and desired to relieve himself of the burden; perhaps he felt suddenly called upon to inculcate with all the force of his own weighty name the lesson so often inculcated by other novelists, teaching how terrible may be the consequences of loving not wisely but too well, how hard the world is upon the offending woman, how brutal and cynical a man, by no means a bad sample of a man, may be rendered by possession of the treasure he coveted, how adamant, and yet how absurd, wicked, and ruinous may be the bonds in which a lover is held by pride of birth and rank. The book, nevertheless, is not calculated to enhance the author's reputation: it must be simply regarded as a hors d'œuvre, a little something thrown off just to keep his hand in. And yet he is so prolific, so industrious, that he can have little need of such extra-ordinary exercises. One personage there is in the story, a noble Irish priest, whose vigorous denunciation of the vacillating Earl, the seducer halting between two pieces of perjury, allows us to recognise the author at his best. But, for all the good priest's honest indignation and for all the author's apparent endorsement thereof, it would be well if priests, authors, and everybody else would struggle against their indignant feelings so far as to prevent themselves from becoming blind to the real state of the case when a young woman is ruined for life "under a promise of marriage." The bare possibility of such an occurrence shows that on both sides there must prevail a very low view of the sanctity of the tie; that it is regarded, in fact, as scarcely more than a mere license to throw aside restraint. Nothing can be plainer than that a heroine, whose ruin "under a promise of marriage" might entitle her to all the praises lavished by priests and authors upon her "innocence" and "purity" and worth and spirituality, and all the rest of it, would regard not only as an insult and an outrage, but as a sacrilege, any proposal to dispense with the rites of marriage for anything but an innocent purpose, and would make short work of any lover, however beloved, who could hint at such a proposal. Do not let us throw stones at anybody, though taken in flagrant delict; but, on the other hand, do not let us have dust thrown in our eyes by priests, authors, gentlemen of the bar, or other advocates, who would have us believe in the peculiarly angelic "innocence" and "purity" of young ladies, or young women, who not only listen to indelicate propositions but evidently take them into serious consideration, and, on a calculation of chances, decide in favour of them. No doubt, the punishment of her who allows herself to be betrayed is generally greater than she ought to bear, and extends even to her unoffending relatives, whilst the equally or more guilty betrayer goes scot-free; but, whatever may be the feelings of pity and indignation with which we justly regard such cases, it is about time that the truth were faced, and that, notwithstanding priests, authors, and advocates, we should have our suspicions about the superior innocence and purity of a young woman who is content with a promise of marriage.

If conception of beautiful characters were sufficient of itself to make a novel attractive, then *The House by the Works*, by the author of "Occupations of a Retired Life" (Tinsley Brothers), would be sure to meet with very wide acceptance; for the two volumes contain several examples of that conceptive gift. The author, moreover, exhibits a broad humanity, a noble sympathy, a catholicity of religious sentiment, which are most creditable, most admirable, and most delightful. He shows no little knowledge of the human heart, and no slight acquaintance with the ways of life and the modes of thought which are likely to prevail among employers and employed in a great manufacturing community. It is to be feared that he is only too correct in the picture he draws of the young man whose self-made father, rolling in wealth, buys a position for him and puts money at his command, and who uses the position and the money for vicious purposes and wicked indulgence. Quakeresses are nearly always charming in novels, and in this particular novel there is a particularly charming Quakeress—an old one, a mother, the mother of a fair daughter named Lois, who, though not a Quakeress herself, is a semi-Quakeress, and in her simple beauty, goodness, courage, and piety is even more charming than the Quakeress her mother. There is, besides, a Miss Barbara Pendlebury, who lives in "the house by the works"—that is, of course, a house hard by a certain factory, and who is a model of what a prosperous manufacturer's sister in a Christian country should be. There is also the worthy Else, the thrifty, shrewd, faithful, God-fearing serving-woman, friend and even instructor, as well as domestic servant, glorying in the honest discharge of the duties appertaining to her position, belonging to a once highly respected and most respectable class, which is said to have become almost extinct in these latter days. And there is Kate Pride, daughter of the plebeian millionaire, a girl of handsome appearance and of handsomer instincts and conduct, who comes out from the furnace of adversity like pure gold tried in the fire. Besides all these, there are some portraits of exemplary personages of the other sex, but they are in bare outline, rough, meagre, altogether shadowy. As for the heroine, she is drawn rather truthfully than pleasantly or impressively; though the scene in which we first have a glimpse of her is described with considerable power, pathos, and picturesqueness. Nor does she dominate the whole tale, as an interesting heroine should. In fact, the story is deficient both in substance and in art, as well as in literary graces; the incidents are, for the most part, not a little common-place, and those which are uncommon are introduced after a brusque, arbitrary, inconsequential fashion, as if the gods of fiction were hurling about thunderbolts promiscuously.

The strike of colliers in Durham is rapidly spreading. Fully 28,000 men were, it appears, on strike on Tuesday morning, and it was feared that nearly the whole of the men in the county, 40,000 in number, would leave work. The miners are said to be determined to resist any reduction.

The supply of fresh meat landed at Liverpool from the United States and Canada last week was slightly less than the previous week. Seven steamers arrived, having on board 5992 quarters of beef, 2261 carcasses of mutton, and 528 dead pigs. There was one cargo of live stock brought, comprising 298 head of cattle and 198 pigs.

THE QUEEN'S RESIDENCE IN ITALY.



COLONNADE, VILLA CLARA.



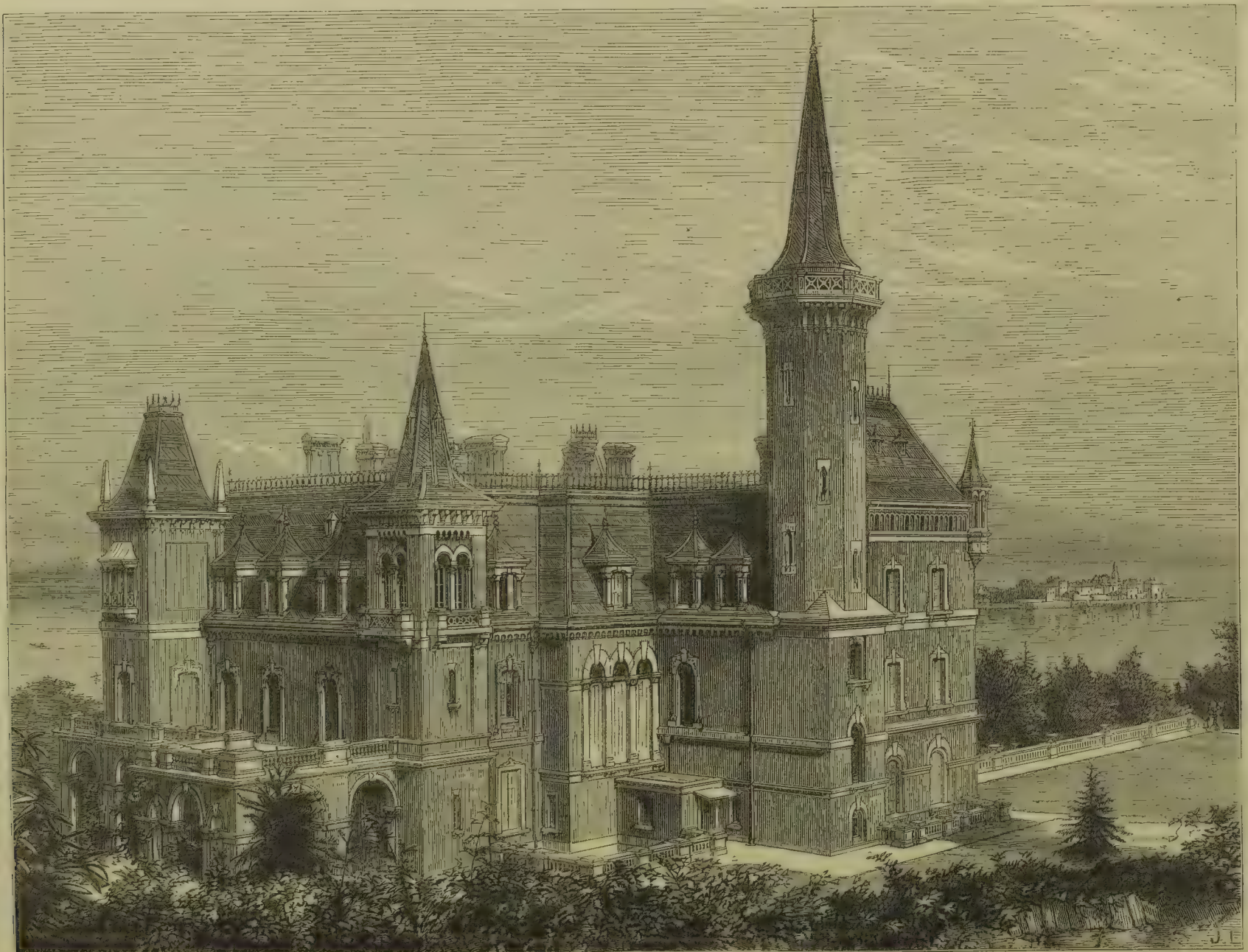
THE CHAPEL, VILLA CLARA.

We present some further Illustrations of the Villa Clara, Mr. C. Henfrey's mansion at Baveno, Lago Maggiore, where her Majesty is now staying; and we borrow from the Roman Correspondent of the *Daily News* his animated description of that picturesque locality:—

"Summer isles of Eden lying in their dark-blue spheres of lake, the Borromean Archipelago might have caught and calmed the angry fancy of the hero of Locksley Hall more effectively than the fairest group in Oceania. For the

'World's tired denizen,' for the august victim to the 'cares that link with empire,' there could, indeed, be no sweeter sojourn than the southern shores of the Lago Maggiore. Villa and palazzo at frequent intervals attest the charm of the spot where from the background of snow-peak and ice-field throwing into relief the dark-wooded heights that engirdle the upper half of the lake, the landscape and the temperature soften, like the spirit of their beholder, into the placid delight of the Isola Bella and the rich Lombard plain.

"Of the Borromean Archipelago, San Giovanni in its neat simplicity, and the Isola de' Pescatori (which does not belong to the Borromeo family), with its wealth of fishing gear, form a pretty contrast to the somewhat baroque graces of their more favoured congeners. Isola Bella was inhabited in ancient times, and early in the seventeenth century it came into the possession of the Borromei, of whom Count Carlo and his son Vitaliano were the first to bring it under their immediate patronage. It was Count Vitaliano who gave the island its



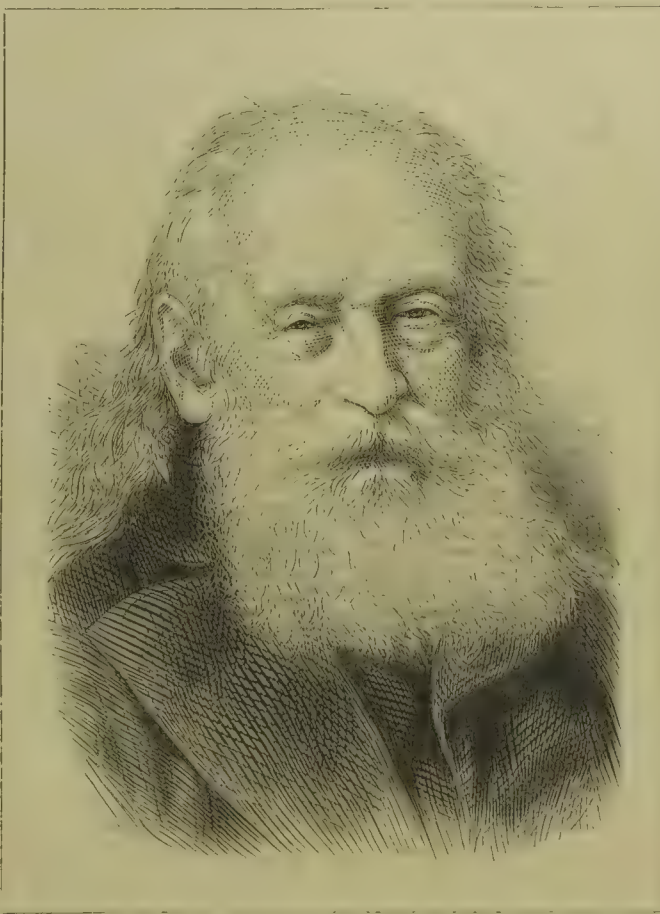
VILLA CLARA, LAGO MAGGIORE.



THE AFGHAN WAR: A VIEW IN THE BOLAN PASS.—SEE PAGE 331.
FROM A SKETCH BY LIEUTENANT PULLEY, 3RD GOORKHAS.

present form. The ablest Lombard architects were employed in erecting its palace and gardens; the waterworks were constructed by a Roman engineer, and from Rome also came the ornamental paintings. The 'new' island was completed in 1671, when it dropped its name of Isola Inferiore and took that of Isabella, from Count Vitaliano's mother, till the charm it owed to nature and art substituted, by an easy transition, its present name of Isola Bella. For the citron plantation which adorns it there was erected a pyramid of ten terraces a hundred feet high, upon the gneiss and mica slate formation; the earth required for these terraces being brought from the mainland and constantly renewed. At the corners of each terrace, which is tabular in form, are ornamental pillars alternating with obelisks, and on the summit is a colossal unicorn displaying the armorial bearings of the Borromei. The greater part of the island was converted into a garden to which all the advantages of the insular position lent themselves delightfully. Only evergreens, whether trees or shrubs, were chosen—the highest for the northern margin of the island, the lowest for the grottoes. Scotch firs, pines, cedars, cypresses, yews, magnolias, myrtles, camellia-trees, and a giant laurel, on which Napoleon, before Marengo, carved the word 'battaglia' (battle), alternate with the growths of all countries, the Syrian hibiscus, the tobacco-plant, the Mahonia aquifolium, the camphor and sassafras trees, cactuses, aloes, fuchsias, mesembryanthemums, and yuccas. The French rococo style of the period is everywhere predominant. The myrtle, orange and citron trees are bent and twisted so as to describe dainty *minuet* figures; the cypresses form artistically labyrinthian valleys; at intervals between there are glimpses of the old French garden ornamentation, with the shelly grottoes, the various coloured parterres, the dusky stone figures, and the measured drip of the water-works. Well might Rousseau, who thought of placing his Julie in the island, revoke his intention 'parce qu'il y avait trop d'art et d'ornement pour ses personnages.' It is not, indeed, till you reach the highest terrace and survey the noble prospect of water, of mountain, and of sky, that you throw off the ennui generated by the obtrusive artifice beneath. To the north your eye falls on the green Isola Madre, Intra, and Pallanza; behind them rises the blue Cagagnola mountain with its villas; towards the north-east the lake ripples round the rocky masses of Cambarogno and Pino. Farther off you descry the peaks and ridges of the Alps in their lonely strength; eastwards the lovely hill country of the Varese smiles on you; towards Sesto Calende is the wide plain of Lombardy, and towards the south the proudly-perched Stresa and Campino; across the landscape is the green Monte Vergante and the Swiss and Piedmontese mountains which form the north-western background. Jean Paul, who never ascended this 'ornamental throne of the spring,' as he calls it, yet in his mind's eye makes the dreamer of his 'Titan' mount with veiled vision to the highest

terrace and throw the veil aside as the sun irradiates the crest. 'Oh, God!' he exclaims, in blissful awe, 'what a world! The Alps, like brother giants of the fore-time, stand bound together in the distant past, and hold to the sun their glittering ice-shields; the giants wear the blue girdles of the woods; at their feet lie hills and vineyard-knolls; and between o'er-arching vines the morning breeze plays with the waterfalls as with water-ribbons, from which hangs the mirror of the lake set in a leafy frame of chestnut-woods. On every height burns the beacon of nature, and in every depth its reflection.'



THE LATE MAJOR-GENERAL SIR JOHN WOODFORD, K.C.B.,
ONE OF THE OFFICERS OF WATERLOO.—SEE PAGE 346.

"On the side turned towards the Simplon stands the spacious Palazzo with its entrance-rotunda, a chapel and collateral buildings—all in the seventeenth-century style of a showy baronial mansion. In the *appartamento nobile* may still be seen the throne-room, characteristic of the grandee of Spain; further on there is the picture gallery, with some meritorious works—an 'Expulsion from the Temple,' by Bassano, and a 'Galatea' and 'Flight to Egypt,' by Luca Giordano. A staircase leads to the Quarto del Tempesta, with fifty landscapes and pastoral scenes by the Dutch master Peter Molyn, who, being accused of having murdered his wife, found a protector in Count Vitaliano. In other rooms are old cupboards of ebony, tortoise-shell, and Florentine mosaic, and the bed in which Napoleon slept before the battle of Marengo. In the dainty chapel built by Zanoja are three fine tombs of the Borromei, from San Pietro in Gessate at Milan, and two others, more pretentious, by Giovanni Antonio Amadeo, the artist of the Colleoni monument at Bergamo.

"Between Isola Bella and Isola San Giovanni lies the Isola Madre, so called on account of its size and central position, simpler, yet more luxuriant in its natural features than its decorated daughter, and bathed, particularly toward sunset, in indescribable beauty. Its sole inhabitant is a gardener; a staircase hewn out of the rock leads to the deserted palace on the topmost terrace, in whose ground floor, spacious and old French in style, still hang some battle-pieces. But the island's great attraction is its five gardens and its two parks of fir and laurel. There flourish rare southern plants, such as the tea, coffee, cotton, and Alpine trees of South America; to the west is the flower garden. In the court is a fine pheasantry of rose-bushes, while between the gneiss of the southern and eastern exposures shoot up the agave, the aloe, the yucca, the cactus, New Holland bushes, laurel, and myrtle, and above them are three terraces on the south and five on the east, all set with citron trees. The English park is adorned with nothing but evergreens, from the Northern pine to the South Italian oak, the Canadian fir, and the cedar. Sugar-cane rises every spring fresh from the root, oranges require less artificial protection than on the Isola Bella, and magnolias, mimosas, and araucarias (sheltered in winter) flourish luxuriantly.

"The Isola de Pescatori, the abode, as its name implies, of some 200 fishermen, has little to attract beyond the picturesque appearance of the nets drying in the sun, and the women mending them at the doors of the narrow street which runs through the island. Like its two more famous congeners, it is reached from Baveno not only by the row-boats which still ply on such service, but by the handsome steamers of the Mangili Brothers, the creators of the navigation of the Lago Maggiore. The dwellers by the lake think to heighten the enjoyment of the lovely scenery and the pure mountain air by getting up regattas and other aquatic diversions in honour of her Majesty's sojourn; but they will, I hope, be dissuaded from all such attempts—at least

so long as the Queen signifies her wish to make rest and retirement the chief objects of her villeggiatura."

The palatial structure put at the Queen's disposal by Mr. Henfrey has been undergoing in some respects almost a renovation. It was furnished sumptuously enough before, one would have been tempted to think. But the host of such a guest did not think so, and all the resources of artist, of decorator, and upholsterer have been alike taxed; and ceilings, walls, and floors have put on a braver show of design, hangings, and carpets respectively. The rooms are noble and lofty; the grand staircase, lit up by a handsome window large enough for a cathedral, is especially fine. Externally the house and grounds are as they were; no attempts at improvement where none were necessary. The building itself—of red brick, pointed—is by some considered handsome; at any rate, it is imposing from its size and situation. All who have passed it will remember its effect, with its graceful clock-tower surmounted by a spire; the arched colonnade that surrounds the building; and close by, half hidden by the chestnut-trees, the beautiful gem of a church constructed by Mr. Henfrey in his grounds. This little edifice, whose interior as well as exterior is familiar to many, from the fact that visitors at Baveno have access to the services, has had bestowed upon its construction and decoration the most perfect taste, architecturally and ecclesiastically speaking, and every comely adjunct, however precious the material, that unhesitating generosity on the part of its founder could supply. It is octagonal in shape, with an apse. The material of the walls is white granite; of the eight internal columns, the red granite from the celebrated quarries in the immediate neighbourhood—the same quarries that have supplied half the cities in Italy, Rome included—with their material. The remainder of the stones employed in the interior, the facing of the walls, and the whole of the surface of the chancel, are of beautiful variegated marbles. The pulpit is exquisitely carved in the purest white marble. The windows and several mosaics are Venetian, by Salvati. The roof, which is of wood, is beautifully painted in coloured scroll-work, the style of which strikingly suggests the rich borders of the mediæval illuminated missals. The organ, a fine instrument, was constructed specially to fit the octagonal sides of the church in such a manner as not to thrust itself out obtrusively into the body of the church, and is itself decorated in perfect keeping with the rest of the church. Altogether, rich and attractive as are the several component parts of the building, one general effect has been carefully studied and attained, dignity and harmony combined. Emerging into the grounds the wonderful prospect of lake and distant snowy ranges and of nearer richly-clad hill-sides arrests us, and holds us with a growing astonishment at the infinite wealth of beauty nature offers. The grounds, though not extensive, being acquired by instalments from reluctant sellers of small but old peasant patrimonies, are laid out with great taste, and are wisely an adaptation to the pre-existing state of things. The large trees, for instance, are the ancient chestnuts and walnuts undisturbed. The banks are covered with azalea, hortensia, and rhododendron, and the camellias and magnolias are already promising a show worthy even of the Royal eyes that are to look upon them. At the side of the house is a large, low-lying quadrangle, beautifully laid out, to which a flight of noble terrace steps leads down. In its centre is a fine fountain, and in the side walls cavern recesses are sunk, and these are covered with the finest specimens of ferns. After all, however, we must come back to the fact that the one crowning glory of the place is its outlook, the magnificent lake and mountain prospect.

THE LATE SIR JOHN WOODFORD, K.C.B.

We lately announced the death of this veteran officer, which took place on the 22nd ult., at his residence near Keswick. He was ninety-four years of age, and he entered the Army in the year 1800, served in the Baltic expedition, in the Peninsular War, and at Waterloo. He attained the rank of Major-General in 1837, and some time afterwards retired from the service. In 1832 he had the honour of knighthood conferred upon him. The Portrait is from a photograph by Mr. G. P. Abraham, of Keswick.

The Select Committee on the Clare election have decided that the acceptance by Sir Bryan O'Loughlin of the appointment of Attorney-General of Victoria rendered vacant his seat for Clare.

A committee has been formed at Oxford for carrying into effect the proposal so long advocated by Professor Monier Williams for founding an Indian Institute at the University. Among those who have consented to become members of the committee are Lord Lawrence, the Marquis of Tweeddale, the Dean of Westminster, the Chancellor of the Exchequer, Sir Edward Colebrooke, Mr. T. Brassey, Lord Francis Hervey, Lord Mark Kerr, the Right Hon. J. R. Mowbray, and Mr. J. G. Talbot, the Dean of Christ Church, and the heads of the University, Balliol, Queen's, New, Trinity, Hertford, and Keble Colleges; the Vice-Provost of Oriel, the Archdeacon of Oxford, and a large number of professors and resident tutors.

According to the official returns of emigration from the port of Liverpool during March, it appears that sixty-five vessels left the Mersey, having on board 4902 passengers, of whom 2608 were English, 48 Scotch, 555 Irish, 1506 foreigners and 185 whose nationalities were not given. The destinations and numbers were 3659 to the United States, 861 to British North America, 138 to Australia, 101 to South America, 75 to the East Indies, 11 to the West Indies, 21 to China, and 36 to the West Coast of Africa. These figures, when compared with February, show an increase of 1949, and 1243 when contrasted with the returns of March last year. During the quarter just closed 10,317 emigrants have taken their departure, being 2171 in excess of the figures of the corresponding period of 1878.

About four years ago the business premises of Mr. Gibbons, an extensive agriculturist and corn dealer, near Alton, were entered and a cash-box containing £155 in gold and silver was taken away. The police were made acquainted with the robbery, but no clue was obtained of the depredator. A few days ago Mr. Gibbons received from Australia a package, which on being opened was found to contain the long-missing cash-box and a letter written in a good hand and correct language, which stated that the writer had in a moment of desperation, induced by misfortune, entered the premises of Mr. Gibbons and carried off the cash-box and its contents. With the proceeds he had taken passage to Australia, where, by a judicious use of the surplus and the exertion of honest industry, he had been enabled to make for himself a competency. The cashbox he had always kept, and he now returned the amount of its original contents in cash, with an addition at the rate of 15 per cent interest per annum for the whole time which had elapsed since the commission of the burglary. The writer concluded by asking the forgiveness of one against whom he had committed so great a wrong, and requested him to notify the safe receipt of the package in the *Melbourne Argus*. No name was attached to the letter, nor was the locality in Australia from which it emanated stated.

CANADA: "SNAKE-FENCES."

The sky a sapphire blue without a cloud, reflecting itself in darker hues on the clear waters of the St. Lawrence, right and left of him rolling hills with here and there just enough snow to make him smile complacently as he thinks of the winter he has escaped—the first glimpse the emigrant has of his adopted country is indeed a pleasant one. Not a cloud we said; but, as he nears Quebec, he sees one—a fleecy one—hanging in mid-air over a spot on the north bank of the river. It is the spray of the majestic Falls of Montmorency, and there is a rush to the starboard side, as with slackened speed, its long black plume trailing from the smoke-stack, its engines hissing furiously, the steamer slowly passes the famous cataract. An hour later and the fine old city of Quebec, standing out boldly in the pellucid air on its lofty promontory, is reached.

The bonâ-fide emigrant wastes little time, however, in the French capital. He is anxious to get to his destination, and is soon seated in one of the long "cars" of the Grand Trunk Railway. He has scarcely had time to make up his mind whether to like the car, with its stove-fires at either end, so much as the more compact carriage of the old country, ere his attention is arrested outside, and he finds himself puzzled to account for two very odd-looking characteristics of this new land he is entering.

Short charred stumps, like great lumps of charcoal, bedeck, or rather disfigure, the land. The old-countryman is struck too by the queer-looking fences that inclose the cultivated fields. On inquiring, he is told that those strange, weird, black stumps are all that remain of stately forest trees that once proudly raised their lofty heads in the fields now black with their ruins. He learns that, the trees having long since been felled and their timber removed, fires have been lit around those old stumps which remain obstinately embedded in the turf—their roots, that have accumulated and strengthened from the growth of ages, holding them as in a vice. An English axeman may wonder why there should be any stump at all above ground; it will be well, therefore, to bear in mind that the Canadian, who always aims at rapidity of work, throws his axe-blows into the tree three or four feet from the ground, which is much less laborious than cutting down to the sod, as in England. The new-comer is told that, by repeatedly lighting fires around the stumps—fires that sometimes remain smouldering for weeks—they obviously become gradually smaller; but the fangs of the old forest giants are for many years ineradicable, as the ploughman knows to his cost when, having too closely shaved the blackened remains of an oak or pine, a sudden stoppage of the horses, that throws the plough-handles roughly in his chest, reminds him the off-sets from the root are not yet rotted. The old-countryman, as he peers from a window of the railway-car, next inquires of his Canadian friend why the farmers place those strips of wood in such comical fashion around their fields. They are the national fence, he is told, and represent the forest trees that once stood there, where now their dead, mutilated timber is thus utilised.

From one end of Canada to the other the cleared land is, with very few exceptions, portioned off into fields by what are known as snake-fences. The epithet, though an appropriate one, is hardly an agreeable one; for snakes, though as a rule harmless enough, are not the pleasantest creatures for a sensitive mind to contemplate as they glide through the rank grass that covers a large quantity of the North American continent. Most of us have an inherent antipathy to snakes. We catch sight, for a moment, of two or three feet of yellow, black, and green; and then it is gone, no one knows where, and we tread in the long grass as on hot bricks or rotten ice, fearing every moment we may find the slippery, slimy creature beneath our feet. But, although the epithet is not an agreeable one, it is appropriate; for the zigzag formation of the Canadian fence is suggestive of the angular movements of the reptile in question.

At different times in the early history of Canada, while yet the war-whoop of the Red Indian was heard in the primeval forest, small oases of cultivated land appeared here and there on the north banks of the St. Lawrence and the Lakes of Erie and Ontario. The axe-blows from the arms of the sturdy settlers gradually extended these oases into a long narrow strip along the river and lakes, which, as time elapsed, deepened into a belt several miles in depth, and has since thrown out ramifications well into the backwoods. But all along this belt of cleared land considerable patches of bush were allowed to stand, and wood being in the early years of the colony of little intrinsic value, rough fences made of twelve-foot "rails," hewn from their superabundant trees, were hastily thrown up by the settlers to portion off their farms. An oak, as erect and straight as possible, is felled, and its limbs lopped off; the parent trunk is then chopped or sawn into logs of twelve feet long; these logs are next split in half by a couple of axemen, one at each end striking alternately; the semi-cylindric halves are subdivided into quarters, and these split again and again, according to the thickness of the original block, until the twelve-foot lengths are reduced to a number of rails averaging four inches in thickness. "Splitting rails" comes under the winter category of farm work.

The construction of the snake-fence is very simple, and I hope, therefore, that the following cursory description will not require a very vivid imagination! Let us suppose a large letter V, its arms identical with these roughly-hewn twelve-foot rails, laid on the ground, and another placed alongside it, forming a W; a long succession of such W's will give you the shape of the fence, the arms projecting several inches at the angles, so as to allow one end of each rail to rest firmly on the extremity of another. Over this long line of W's suppose a second, over the second a third, and so on for six layers. By laying the rails always in one direction, say from left to right, it is obvious that between each rail there must be an open space of its own thickness. Stakes are next put in the ground slantwise at the angles, crossing each other at the top of all the sixth rails; and then the "binder" is fixed, its left-hand extremity resting on the angle formed by the stakes, its other end beneath the next angle to the right. The fence will now be tolerably secure, and—the binders having been placed so as to make oblique angles with the horizon, leaving one side of each "panel" of rails higher than the other—all that remains is to lay along the whole line of fencing, on the top of everything, the "riders," the heaviest rails having been reserved for this purpose. The fence is now, or ought to be, about six feet high—the most easily constructed one in existence, but also the ugliest and the most expensive.

It is an illustration of the well-known prejudice of farmers that the great majority of them still persist in keeping up the snake-fence, in spite of the rapidly increasing scarcity of timber in the older settlements; and only when no more rails can possibly be obtained (their average cost is four cents each) do the Canadian farmers resort to the economical, durable, straight board-fences. But the Canadian farmer, like his brother to the south of the Lakes, will soon be forced into wisdom, for the "bush" has been becoming "small by degrees and beautifully less," until in the present day there are very few trees left in the older districts; so recklessly has the axe been used right and left, that in many places they have barely left shade-trees for their flocks and herds, much

less spared those on the public roads. It will scarcely be credited that in some of these older districts, where less than a century and a half ago stood a dense forest, young trees are now being planted and tended with all possible care.

There is another objection to the snake-fence, and it is an important one. It will readily be conceived how impossible it is for the ploughman to take the V's, or fence-corners, in his course; these become hotbeds for thistles, mulleins, and other weeds, whose ripe seeds the autumn winds scatter far and wide, and, as a consequence, when the wheat and other cereals are harvested, many are the expletives of the sheaf-binders at the profusion of thistles that mingle with the golden ears. I am further constrained to say that the weeds which nestle in fence-corners and ruthlessly sow their insidious progeny over field and fallow are weeds and not flowers. In the spring and summer months as we drive along the dusty roads—painfully straight they are, the fields being mapped out in squares with geometrical precision—the air is not scented by anything in the remotest way analogous to the may-blossom and woodbine of our English lanes, or the more delicate perfume of the primrose. No banks laden with anything like our English bluebells, cowslips, and wild hyacinths meet the eye of the traveller, which rests on nothing more congenial than the tall spikes of the mulleins, whose yellow blossoms cannot hide their dull and naked appearance; overgrown, dried-up ox-eye daisies—nowise resembling the "wee, modest, crimson-tipped flower;" the Canada thistle, and here and there some briars. And why is it that Canada does not revel in as sweet and lovely wildlings as those of the mother country? It is her naked fences, exposing everything to the full blaze of the hot summer sun, that prevents anything more tender than the weeds above mentioned from living. Could Canadians but learn to appreciate hedges, flowers would flourish on their road-banks as well as in the backwoods, where the "murmuring pines and the hemlocks, bearded with moss and in garments green," shelter under the shades of their branches most beautiful but tender flowers. The farmers, however, renounce the idea of hedgerows as chimerical, although the osage-orange, and even the English blackthorn, have been found to stand the rigour of the climate admirably.

The wind plays terrible havoc at times with these loosely constructed fences. After a heavy vernal or autumnal gale I have seen the fences, in the direction of the fields facing the storm, laid like ninepins for miles, down to the bottom rails. Then for a few days the farmers are hard at work rebuilding them; and it often happens that the fences are scarcely finished when a fresh gale gives them the work to do over again, a great number of rails being broken and rendered fit only for firewood each time they are blown down.

Nor is this all. Imagine it to be summer—the cereals all but ready for the reaping-machine, the hay cut, the meadow scorched and closely bitten, and the cattle dissatisfied and seeking fresh pastures. Exhausted with the fatigue and anxiety of haymaking, and there being a short lull in our summer work, we mean to have a good night's rest, and not rise so early in the morning as usual. It is not yet daybreak when—crash! We turn in our beds uneasily and listen, and again we hear the ominous sound, which is so familiar, unfortunately, that there is little room for doubt. The cattle have broken a weak spot in the fences, and are no one knows where! Hastily clothing ourselves, we reconnoitre. "Here they are, Boss," at length shouts one of my men, "they're all in the wheat!"—and away I run to the wheat-field, not in the best of humours, where, in the faint grey light of early morning, I can just make out the dim outlines of a number of my herd, dispersed over the ripening field, browsing leisurely! We shout till we are hoarse, as we chase the animals towards the breach; half a dozen, perhaps, go over, but the younger ones, with a flourish of their hind legs, peculiarly aggravating, double on us, and, adroitly passing us, are back into the middle of the field. One of us remains at the broken fence to prevent the cattle already turned out from returning, though it is quite possible they will break in elsewhere; the rest of us give chase to the joyous youngsters, who, heedless of the damage they are causing, and excited by the hunt, are tearing recklessly all over our pet field. At length they are got through the breach, spades are fetched, the stakes are replaced, and the fence is mended. We go back to our shanty hot and angry; however, the soothing prospect of a substantial breakfast dispels for the minute our ill-temper, and we attack the ham and eggs as only farmers know how to, when—crash! the wretched brutes are into our wheat again, at a fresh place. The chase is renewed, again we repair the fence, again sit down to breakfast, hotter and angrier than before. The only thing now is to get the grain cut as soon as possible, and watch the fences, for, having tasted the new food, and well aware how easily they can overturn the rails, the animals are bent on mischief. In spite of the annoyance, it is amusing—to the owner of the field the first time only!—to see how deliberately an old cow will thrust her head into the wide opening between the topmost rails and toss them off; which accomplished, unless she be a worse jumper than the average Canadian cow, she easily clears the remaining rails, and invites the less enterprising of her bovine companions to follow her. From the nature of the fences, both cattle and horses have become adepts at jumping. By-the-way, this may possibly account for so many of the compact little Canadian steeds being brought over to England of late years for our huntsmen.

With so many things militating against it, it seems surprising that astute, intelligent men like Canadians should persist in disfiguring their splendid country with this zig-zag fence. That it is a legacy left them by their hardy forefathers, who could afford to waste land and timber, does not appear a sufficient pretext. However, such indiscriminate use has been made of the axe that the days of the snake-fence are numbered; and probably in the course of a few years the osage-orange and other hedges will portion off the fields of a land favoured with considerable natural grandeur and beauty, with skies as blue and transparent as those of Greece, and with a delightful climate; for though the winters are cold they are dry and exhilarating.

Let us hope that the Royal lady who has recently taken up her abode in the Dominion, whose keen eye for beauty has accomplished much in the land of the MacCallum Mores, will infuse into the minds of Canadians something of her own æsthetic tastes.

W. O. RHIND.

The committee of the Royal British Female Orphan Asylum, at Devonport, has voted five nominations to the orphans of the men who died so heroically at Isanhlwapa.

Mr. Worthington, the first Mayor of Burton-upon-Trent, has presented the Corporation of that recently incorporated town with an official gold chain.

At the Speaker's audit, held recently at Glynde, a letter was read from the right hon. gentleman allowing an abatement of 10 per cent in the farm rents for the last half year, in consequence of the depressed state of agriculture. The letter further says that if the depression continues the rents must be readjusted.

AN INDIAN JOURNAL.

The assistance afforded by maps is bountifully supplied in the volume entitled *Imperial India*, by Val. C. Prinsep (Chapman and Hall); there are numerous illustrations to enliven and embellish the pages; and, if there had but been an index, a very interesting and entertaining book would have won a verdict of unusual completeness as well as unusual excellence. The contents are, for the most part, the literal transcript of "an artist's journals;" and the illustrations are based upon "sketches taken at the Courts of the principal chiefs in India." There are portraits, from life, of the Maharana of Oodeypore, the Begum of Bhopal, the Maharajah of Gwalior, the Rana of Dholepore, the Maharajah of Jeypore, the Maharajah of Jodhpore, the Rajah of Ulwar, the Rajah of Nabha, the Maharajah of Indore, the Maharajah of Rewar or Baghel Khand, the Nizam of Hyderabad, Sir Salar Jung, the Maharajah regnant of Baroda, and of other more or less interesting personages, together with representations of the famous Taj Mahal, and of other more or less interesting places and things. And if anybody should be curious to know the reason for this rich collection of portraits and other woodcuts, the curiosity can be easily gratified. The author, who, it is scarcely necessary to say, is a distinguished artist as well as a ready writer, was pursuing the even tenour of his way "towards the end of the month of October, 1876," when he "received, somewhat unexpectedly, a commission to paint a picture for the Indian Government, as a present to her Majesty the Queen on the occasion of the assumption of the title of Empress of India. The subject was to be the Imperial Assemblage of Delhi." The author's name had been long and honourably known in India, where he himself was born; and this fact, combined with his artistic fitness, made the choice of him for this special commission peculiarly appropriate. It will be evident at once that an artist chosen for such a purpose and under such auspices would have extraordinary opportunities for making such observations as it falls to the lot of few travellers to make, and such as all readers are at all times delighted to have presented to them for consideration; and it is fortunate that he committed his impressions from the very first to the enduring record of written memoranda. For memory, unaided by pen and paper, is apt to be untrustworthy. It is fortunate, also, that he resolved to preserve in the published pages the style and language of his original manuscript; for thus the first freshness and bloom are best maintained, thus the idea of reality is best conveyed, thus the pleasant flavour of amusing gossip is best communicated, thus the temptation to indulge in what is high-flown, pretentious and over-coloured, is best avoided. It is, of course, a matter of regret that "the reader will find many sketches mentioned in the journals which it has been found impossible to reproduce among the illustrations;" but such are the exigencies of publishers that, though the author "brought back thirty-four sketches of natives—mostly rajahs—and nearly fifty landscape studies," he was limited to a selection of twenty-four. But half a loaf is better than no bread; and, when the loaf is as good as it is in this instance, a half may be considered a very handsome allowance. Grumblers may object that in this case they do not get even the half; let them be thankful for more than a quarter. The author appears to be haunted by a misgiving that, as "a journal must necessarily be somewhat personal," he "may have unwittingly given offence" to his friends, and that he may have been wrong "to print some of the tales which appear in these journals, and which may appear to be in bad taste, and an evil return for kindness shown," especially when the stories relate to rajahs and their families; but it will probably turn out that the misgiving, creditable as it is to his feelings, has little or no foundation. At any rate, it is too late now to reconsider the question; and, so far as amusement goes, his readers, however indiscreet he may have been, are not likely to regret his indiscretion. Besides, he seems to have been actuated by a high moral purpose. "The very fact," he says, "of giving publicity to the doings of the great in India is a novelty; but to prove to a rajah that he and his doings are not above public criticism will, perhaps, cause some improvement in his goings on. If once native chiefs become convinced of this, and the light of publicity can be made to fall on the shades of the Zenana, a great public good will be achieved." It should be mentioned that the author's volume is not made up entirely of his personal experiences, but that, wherever he has found information to his hand, in books such as Tod's "Rajasthan" and Pinkerton's "Voyages," he has not hesitated to levy contributions. So many and so long were the journeys the author had to undertake for the purpose of obtaining a "sitting" from various potentates, who were, some of them, as capricious, unpunctual, and forgetful as spoilt children, that he may well claim to have "seen more of India than almost any one man, and, moreover, seen it under the most favourable circumstances;" and it is this constant shifting from scene to scene, with the concomitant changes of persons, customs, and histories, which gives to his narrative quite a kaleidoscopic variety of colouring. After all, however, the chief interest of his work lies in the description he gives of the difficulties he encountered in dealing with his "sitters," whose characteristics seem sometimes to have driven him to the verge of despair. It was not, nevertheless, with a view of merely amusing or even edifying his readers that he has given the account of his travels and

adventures to the world; he had a higher aim, he desired to arouse in men of intelligence here in England, whether artists or others, an inclination to visit India and study it with their own eyes. "To the rational Englishman," he says, India can offer subjects more worthy of their attention "than its tigers, bears, and pigs;" and he regrets that, "while Italy, Spain, Egypt, Syria, and even distant Babylon and Bagdad, have attractions for intelligent tourists," our own "India should remain unvisited." He would like "the natives to see some of our great nation who are not on the look-out for profitable investments, or separated from ordinary mortals by the brand of officialism;" and he roundly declares that "such intelligent travellers would do more to create a kindly feeling between natives and their rulers than any Minutes of Council or Acts of the Legislature." He assures his "brother painters," that India "is an inexhaustible field for artistic energy. It is unlike anything else ever painted. It outdoes in originality the weirdest fancies of Fortuny, Gerome, or Decamps, for it presents not only the most original combinations of colour and form at every turn, but abounds in romantic tradition." All this, no doubt, is very true; for the author, who ought to know, says so; but there might be more chance that the British tourist and the British painter would catch a little of his enthusiasm if there were no considerations of space, time, salubrity, and costliness, and if the happy painting-grounds of India, like those of Italy and Spain, possessed the attractions of time-honoured prestige. Whether the author remained long enough in India to be taken for an authority as to our moral influence in our vast territories is doubtful; but, on the other hand, he could apply to relatives of his own name whose authority is worthy of all respect. And it is satisfactory, therefore, to read in his book that "for the last hundred years, ever since the English rule has been consolidated, the English official has been without reproach. With every facility, amid every temptation, the name of an Englishman is still in India a synonym for honesty and truth;" and "if an Englishman wishes to feel that his nation is something in the world, let him go to India, where all that is great and noble is associated with the name of England." But for all this, it appears that the natives "make little secret of their opinion that, when they have acquired knowledge and education, we shall have to leave the country." And so let a pleasant book be left to the public, with thanks for the diversity of the entertainment provided.

BOOKS RECEIVED.

Bartholomew's Parliamentary Map of the British Isles. Nisbet, Edinburgh.
War in Bulgaria: A Narrative of Personal Experiences. By Lieut.-General Valentine Baker Pasha. 2 vols. With Plans and Maps. Sampson Low and Co.
The Hour Will Come. A Tale of an Alpine Cloister. By Wilhelm von Hillern. Translated from the German by Clara Bell. 2 vols. Low and Co.
Food for the People; or, Lentils and other Vegetable Cookery. By Eleanor E. Orlebar. Low and Co.
Lectures on French Poets. By Walter Herries Pollock. C. Kegan Paul and Co.
Zulu and the Zulus. By J. A. Farnar. Kerby.
A Forecast of the Religion of the Future. By W. W. Clark. Trübner and Co.
The Youth of Queen Elizabeth. By Louis Wiesener. Edited, from the French, by Charlotte M. Yonge. 2 vols. Hurst and Blackett.
Shakespeare's Hamlet. The First Quarto, 1603. A Facsimile in Photo-Lithography. By W. Griggs.
England and Russia in Central Asia. By Demetrius Charles Boulger. With maps and appendices. 2 vols. W. H. Allen and Co.
British South Africa and the Zulu War. By John Noble. Stanford.
The "Little Folks" Painting Book. Cassell and Co.
Remarks on Church Decoration. By Richard Popplewell Pullan. Batsford.
Foreign Classics: Montaigne. By the Rev. W. Lucas Collins. Blackwood and Sons.
The Keeping of the Vow, and other Verses. By H. T. Mackenzie Bell. Elliot Stock.
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Frederick Chopin: His Life, Letters, and Works. By Moritz Karasowski. Translated by E. Hill. Reeves.
Wit, Wisdom, and Pathos, from the Prose of Heinrich Heine; with a few pieces from the "Book of Songs." Selected and Translated by J. Snodgrass. Trübner and Co.
Supplement to the Annals of Our Time, from March 20 1874, to the Occupation of Cyprus. By Joseph Irving. Macmillan and Co.
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British and Irish Press Guide, 1879. May, Piccadilly.
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The Institution of Marriage in the United Kingdom. By Philanthropus. Edingburgh Wilson.
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The Mechanism of Man. A Popular Introduction to Mental Physiology and Psychology. By E. W. Cox. Vol. II. The Mechanism in Action. Longmans.
Strahan's Books for the People:
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5





ILLUSTRATED NEWS:

A SKETCH OF THE RISE AND PROGRESS OF PICTORIAL JOURNALISM.

(Continued from page 327.)

There is not much said about naval matters in the newspaper chronicles of the Civil War. The earliest account of a sea fight that I have met with occurs in a pamphlet published in 1647. It is illustrated with a woodcut representing ships of war in action—which woodcut, by-the-by, afterwards appears in other pamphlets. The narrative is in the form of a letter, dated at sea, off Dover, May 4, 1647; and, as the pamphlet is dated May 10, we have another example of the extreme eagerness of the news writers to supply the public with early intelligence. The combatants were not at war, and the fight appears to have arisen out of a mere question of naval etiquette. The following account is given of the transaction:—

"A full Relation of a late Sea-Fight, betwixt the Parliament Ships and the Queene of Sweathlands, upon the Coast of England, neere Portsmouth, May 1.

"Sir,

"On the 2 of this instant moneth, being the Lords day, our

Bulloign, he came up with the Admiral of the Swedes ship whose names was Martin Tysin, the ship was called the Leopard and had 32 guns; the Vice-Admiral Daniel Johnson, a lusty stout ship, called the Angel Raphael, and had 24 guns; the Rear-Admiral the Neptune, Moris Cook Captain, with 18 guns; the other two ships, of 22 guns apiece, one being called the Anne-Free, the other the Neptune.

"The Captaines of all these ships, hee commanded aboard, and asked them what they had done with his Rear-Admiral; they at first denied that they saw him, but he pressing it so hard upon them, at length confessed, that they had been in fight with him, and that the reason was, because they would not take in their flags, being so commanded by their Queen, and had instructions to that purpose, which he caused them to send for, and took copies of them, which appeared to be true in a high manner.

"And they further told our Commander Vice-Admiral Batten, that they would rather die in honour, than to go home and be hanged, for disobeying their commissions; a brave resolution, and I could wish it were imprinted in the hearts of all our commanders; they further told him, that if these flaggs were then abroad, they would die before they made one shot at him, though he shot never so many at them, yet would not take them in, and indeed were very respective to him. But they did much blame the Rear-Admiral, for that all the shot he made was at their Vice-Admiral, and Rear-Admiral, and not at their Admiral, whom he ought first to have commanded, the others being subordinate to his commands; and although he was 4 or 5 hours by the Admirals side, never shot gun at him, but sent his Boat 3 times aboard. Our Vice-Admiral demanded of them, where the Rear-Admiral left them, they told him off Beachey which to him did seem strange, that he should begin a quarrell and not follow them, till he came neer where the Vice-Admiral was, having sent a Frigot to him, to give him intelligence, and might undoubtedly expect his reliefe.

"All Munday was spent in taking of Examinations, and



EXPLOSION AT NORWICH, 1648.

Majesties Realms and Dominions. Several urgent invitations were also presented to his Highness for his speedy and personal appearance in the North of England. The like to the Duke of York for his hastening with the Royal Navie towards the Downs, which unexpectedly is now come to pass; for we hear that the Prince with a great number of Royalists are sayled from the Brill in Holland towards the North of England, and that the Duke is come upon the Downs with a great and numerous Fleet, consisting of about 10 of the Kings great ships, and 30 Flemings, but they have not meddled on either side as yet; six of the Dukes ships, on Saturday last strook sayle before the town and Castle of Deal, and by their churlish tokens they sent us made it appear what they were, for they shot very neer 100 great Pieces at us which killed 8 or 9 of our men."

This account is illustrated with a woodcut, a copy of which is annexed.

Some of the rough woodcuts to be found in many of the Civil War tracts would be unworthy of notice, did they not show the constant efforts that were made to illustrate the news of the hour. Such is the illustration to a tract entitled "A true Relation of the late Great Mutiny which was in the City of Norwich April 24, 1648." This gives an account of the explosion of ninety-eight barrels of gunpowder, whereby 200 mutineers were slain, and the woodcut which is copied above is intended to show the effects of the explosion.

"Bloody Newes from the Scottish Army" contains a woodcut representing two men on horseback charging each other. The description gives an account of the advance of the Scottish army on the English near Penrith, intending to surprise the latter; "but by the vigilance of our scouts they were discovered." After a "furious conflict gallantly maintained on both sides, we gained ground, and beat them out of the field. This action happened upon Sunday morning last about 2 of the clock in the morning."

During the last struggles between the Parliamentarians and the Royalists, the latter, under Lord Goring, were driven into Colchester by Fairfax, and there besieged for more than two months. There are several pamphlets detailing incidents of this siege, one or two of which are illustrated. One of them is in the form of a letter to the writer's brother, and it has a quaint woodcut of "Colchester Leagure," which I am sorry I have not room for here.

Another tract is illustrated with an equestrian portrait of General Lucas, one of the chief defenders of Colchester. In this tract many curious particulars are given of the siege. It was expected that the Prince of Wales would land at Yarmouth or Harwich with a considerable army for the relief of the place. In the mean time the garrison were reduced to such straits that they were constrained to kill their horses to satisfy their hunger, "which causeth many of the young souldiers to desert their hard commons." It was rumoured that a ship called the Swallow had managed to supply the town with 500 Dutch cheeses, which had been shot out of "mortar pieces." The Parliament General caused his soldiers to shoot arrows into the town with papers attached to them, offering the private soldiers quarter, and passes to go home, if they would deliver up their leaders.

Colchester surrendered to the Parliament on Aug. 27, 1648, when Fairfax determined to make an example of Sir Charles Lucas. This unexpected severity was attributed to



NAVAL BATTLE, 1647.

Commander in chiefe of the Sea Forces, received a packet from a small Frigate, that came from the Rear-Admirall who had been in Fight the day before with five of the Queene of Sweathlands ships, which they conveyed, being all laden with salt from Tubey in Portingale.

"The reason of the fight was, the Swedish ships wore flags, viz., Admirall, Vice-Admirall, and Rear-Admirall, which they refused to take in, or to low their top-sales (although commanded by Cap. Owen, Capt. of the Parliaments Reare-Admirall so to do) whereupon the said Capt. Owen gave them a broadside, insomuch that divers shots past betwene them, and great execution done upon the Switzers, scouring their upper decks with small shot severall times. Captain Owen lost not above 8 men, besides some few wounded, the fight continued six hours, till night began to approach, where the Swedish Fleet tooke their opportunity, and got away. But so soon as Vice-Admirall Batten heard of it, he set saile with the St. Andrew, Garland, Convertine, and Mary-Rose, and stood over for the coast of France in the night; and in the morning about 8 of the clock, being the 3 of May near

Copies of Commissions; the Swedish Commanders being detained aboard by our Vice-Admiral as prisoners, but used with great civillite.

"At length a Councell of Warre was called by our Commander in chiefe with his Captaines, the result whereof was, that the Swedes Vice-Admiral, who had been the man which was most active was with his ship to be carried into the Downes, till the pleasure of the Parliament be further known which was done accordingly, and the next day we arrived in the Downes, being the 4. instant; the rest of the Swedes in regard of their shortness of Victuall, and having charge of the Convoy, were left to their own dispose, and this was performed without shooting so much as a Musket; but truly, if the Queene of Swethland leave not out that peremptory command in her instructions, not to strike to any of our Commanders, enjoyned to keep the Sovereignty of the Seas, and to expect homage from all, even to sinking, or burning, this must in time breed ill blood between the two Kingdomes, which might be wisht might be prevented, by a letter from our Parliament to the Queene of Swethland. Thus have I given you a perfect

Relation of the whole proceedings. Sir, I have not else at present, but to let you know, I am your most humble servant and kinsman,

"Dated at Sea off Dover
the 4. of May 1647."

"R. B.

Another piece of illustrated news bearing upon naval affairs is entitled "Newes from the Royall Navie, Colchester, and Portsmouth, declaring the proceedings and intentions of the Prince of Wales, &c."

"We have received intelligence from the Brill in Holland, that his Highnesse the Prince of Wales since his arrival there hath embarked himself in a great Vessell for England, the Earl of Newcastle, the Lord Gerhard, the Lord Calpepper, and divers others Lords and Gentlemen, being now floating upon the Neptune Seas towards the North of England, accompanying of his Royall person; we hear that they intend to land about Berwick, or else on the South side of the Holy-Island, and to march in the Van of the English Army. It is likewise said that divers Scottish Lords hath been with his Highnesse, and have treated with his Councell declaring the grounds and reasons of their engagement with England, and their resolution to redeem their dread Sovereign from imprisonment, to re-invest His Royall Person, and to make both him and His Posterity happy, that so Peace and Unity may flourish throughout all His



THE PRINCE OF WALES'S SQUADRON, 1648.



GENERAL LUCAS AT THE SIEGE OF COLCHESTER, 1648.

Ireton, who had been set by Cromwell to watch Fairfax. There was a strong protest made against the intended execution, but it nevertheless took place. Lucas was shot, together with Sir George Lisle. The former suffered first, and he himself gave the order to the soldiers to fire, with as much coolness as if he had been a mere spectator. It is said that Lisle ran and kissed the dead body of his friend, and then

presented himself to a like fate. Thinking that the firing party was too far off, he called to them to come nearer; one of the soldiers replied, "I'll warrant you, Sir, we'll hit you." "Friends," said the gallant Royalist, smiling, "I have been nearer you when you have missed me."

Other tracts describe the proceedings of the Prince of Wales in his attempts to retrieve his father's fortunes. One of them has a portrait of the Prince, and contains a message sent by him to the Mayor of Yarmouth concerning the landing of his forces there for the relief of Colchester. Another is adorned with a very elaborate titlepage, and describes "The Resolution of the Prince of Wales, concerning the landing of his Army in the Isle of Loving-Land, within the County of Suffolk, and his Propositions to all Englishmen concerning his Engagement for King, City, and Kingdom, against the Army, and to fight for their Liberties, Freedom, and Privileges. Likewise, the further proceedings of the Royal Navie, under his Highness the D. of York, and the Declaration of the Seamen in the Isle of Wight and Portsmouth, concerning the Kings Majesty and the Fleet Royall, 1648." M. J.

(To be continued.)

THE AFGHAN WAR.

The disaster which befell a squadron of the 10th Hussars at Jellalabad, by the drowning of fifty men in fording the Cabul river, on Tuesday week, has occasioned much regret. Our Special Artist's sketch of a scene in the camp of that gallant cavalry regiment, where the officers sit about their camp fire in the evening, will have a mournful interest just now; and that of the Royal Engineers laying a bridge over the river is of some importance as showing how to obviate a similar misfortune. Our Illustration of the 4th Goorkhas and the men of the Rifle Brigade storming the fortified position of the Afreedi Sungas, in the Bazar Valley on Jan. 28, is from a sketch by Major Roweroff, of the 4th Goorkhas. The troops in this action were under command of Brigadier-General Tytler, being part of the forces of General Maude, V.C., C.B., engaged in the Bazar Valley during the last week of April. We are indebted to Lieutenant Neville Chamberlain, of the Central India Horse, aide-de-camp to General Roberts, V.C., C.B., in the Khurum Valley, for the sketch of the storming of the Spingawai stockades, near the Peiwar Pass, on Dec. 2, which was described some time ago. The troops skirmishing in advance half way up the hill are the 5th Goorkhas; below these are part of the 72nd Highlanders, with Kelso's mountain battery; and the reserves of the same regiment appear in the foreground, coming up. The stockades were rapidly carried and the enemy put to flight, with the loss of seventy-three killed. A view of the Bolan Pass, from a sketch by Lieutenant C. Pulley, of the 3rd Goorkhas, is also presented in this number of our Journal.

It was announced last week that General Sir Samuel Browne had detached two reconnoitring columns, under Brigadier-Generals Gough and Macpherson, to the west of Jellalabad. The former went through the country of the Khugianis, a tribe situated between the Shinwarries and the Ghilzais. At a place called Futehabad, on Wednesday week, an engagement took place, in which the enemy were driven off with great loss, but six of our side were killed, including Lieutenant N. C. Wiseman, of the 17th Regiment, interpreter, and Lieutenant Wigram Battye, commanding the cavalry of the Punjab Guides.

ROYAL INSTITUTION LECTURES.

ANIMAL DEVELOPMENT.

Professor E. A. Schäfer, in his twelfth and concluding lecture, given on Tuesday, the 1st inst., began by explaining that what is termed the mesoderm is not a primary part of the blastoderm, but merely a segregation of cells from the two primary layers; that there are, in fact, two such segregations—one connective and supporting, derived originally from the ectoderm; the other muscular, derived from the ectoderm; and that another most important separation of cells is that from the ectoderm to form the nervous system. Having referred to examples in polyps, jelly-fish, and aurelia, the Professor showed that these segregations in forms higher than polyps constantly tend to become more complete and localised and to appear prematurely, and that they become connected with the performance of special functions, and are accompanied by consonant change in structure. When once separated, the segregations go through peculiar phases of development, varying in number in different animals according to the grade of development of the system to which they belong; the highest development in vertebrates being the nervous system; in arthropods, the muscular system. In a summary of the general results of the study of development, the Professor said—1, that, comparing the structure of any two animals, from sponges upwards, we find almost complete correspondence up to a certain point, which may be near either the top or bottom of the developmental scale; 2, that development is accompanied, and perhaps originally brought about, by a tendency to localisation of function and concomitant modification of structure, accompanied by separation or segregation of parts for several functions; 3, that the paths of development of all the more important parts of any two animals correspond up to a certain point in the development of each, sometimes being simply arrested in one track, in other cases diverging and taking another track; hence, 4, the various stages of development of these parts in any animal are found to correspond with either permanent or transitory conditions of a series of animals lower in the scale; 5, it is impossible, he said, to avoid the inference that these successive stages of development of the individual represent similar stages in the development of the race—that is, the history of the development of the individual from the egg is an abridgment of the history of the formation of the race to which the individual belongs—in brief, development represents descent.

THE TELEPHONE, MICROPHONE, AND PHONOGRAPH.

Professor Tyndall began his eighth and concluding lecture on Sound on Thursday, the 3rd inst., by referring to the two parts of Bell's telephone, the transmitter and the receiver, and stating that, according to Werner Siemens, only one ten-thousandth part of the sound which struck the transmitter was given up by the receiver. The loss was attributed to the opposing electric currents neutralising each other. The non-sensitiveness of the telephone to high notes was demonstrated, and confirmed by Du Bois-Reymond's experiments with frogs. It was also shown that thin vibrating plates produced sixteen segments in sand strewn on them, while thicker less sensitive plates produced only eight. The limit of the human ear varies in different individuals from 15,000 to 30,000 vibrations in a second; but all ears are found to be alike in regard to the sound of the telephone, the pitch of which is two octaves below that of the direct voice. The telephone also passes over some notes, and selects others, the preference apparently depending on the tone of the plate. After explaining the telephone of Reiss, produced in 1861, by means of which singing in the laboratory was made audible in the theatre, the improved form

by Bidwell was described and exhibited in action. Elisha Gray's musical telephone was also shown, and Professor Tyndall explained how the tones were produced by interposing a semi-conductor (for instance, a human body) in the path of the extra current, and he proved that the sound could be quite as well produced by placing in the path of the current a piece of bacon rind as by putting the finger of the experimenter on the violin from which the sound proceeded. Loud singing was transmitted in this way from the laboratory. The microphone invented by Professor Hughes, and modified by Mr. Preece and Mr. Stanley, was then exhibited, and it was explained that the augmentation of the sounds, such as those caused by the tread of a fly over two pieces of carbon resting lightly on each other, was due to the variations thereby produced in the strength of an electric current sent through them. Finally, Bidwell's form of Edison's phonograph was exhibited and explained. A grooved cylinder, covered with tinfoil, was placed opposite the vibrating diaphragm like that of a telephone; and a point proceeding from the diaphragm rested upon the tinfoil exactly over the grooves. When the diaphragm was spoken to it vibrated, and indentations were made in the tinfoil, and this was continued by rotating the cylinder. On bringing a second diaphragm with its point against the beginning of the indentation and again revolving the cylinder, the sounds were accurately reproduced. By means of this apparatus several nursery rhymes uttered loudly were distinctly repeated, and in conclusion, the phonograph quaintly expressed Professor Tyndall's thanks to his audience for their attention throughout his course of lectures. The indentations produced on the tinfoil by the sounds were exhibited by the electric light.

THE ULTRA-GASEOUS STATE OF MATTER.

Mr. William Crookes, F.R.S., who gave the discourse on Friday evening, the 4th inst., began by comparing the movements of the minute particles of a gas to those of bees inclosed in a box. A gas, or air, is a state of matter capable of great expansion or rarefaction; it is composed of atoms, or aggregations of atoms termed molecules, in continual motion, the velocity of which varies with the temperature, the particles incessantly coming into collision with each other, and then rebounding. When the gas or air in a closed vessel is gradually exhausted, the number of particles in it is proportionally diminished (just as if some of the bees were withdrawn from the box), and the distance they have to travel is increased and the physical properties of the gas thereby greatly modified. Mr. Crookes stated that, in continuation of his researches on radiation (the subject of a discourse at the Royal Institution, Feb. 11, 1876), he had for some time devoted himself to the examination of the dark spaces which appear round the negative pole of a vacuum tube when the spark of an induction coil is passed through it, and then proceeded to describe a series of very delicate experiments made with different kinds of poles, with varying intensity of spark, and different gases. He then exhibited a number of these experiments, for the details of which we have no space. The results were so remarkably distinct from anything that occurs in air or gas at ordinary tension that Mr. Crookes was led to assume that we are here brought face to face with matter in a fourth state, as much removed from an ordinary gas as it is from a liquid. The experiments, moreover, confirm the modern views of matter and energy and the kinetic theory of gases. The well-known properties of an elastic fluid almost disappear, and in their stead are revealed properties previously masked; yet between the gaseous and the ultra-gaseous state no boundary can be traced—the one fades imperceptibly into the other. Mr. Crookes showed that the molecular rays in a high vacuum produce a beautiful phosphorescence in the bodies on which they fall, and make ordinary phosphorescent bodies shine with great splendour, the objects selected for these experiments included Becquerel's sulphide of calcium, diamonds, rubies, and various compounds of alumina, giving great variety of colour. The permanent deadening of the phosphorescence of glass was shown by projecting the shadow of a metal cross on the end of a bulb for some time. On suddenly removing the cross its image remained visibly bright upon a dark ground. One of Mr. Crookes's diamonds, after phosphorescing in a good vacuum, gives almost as good light as an ordinary candle. He also showed that the heat produced by converging these molecular rays into a focus was sufficient to fuse an alloy of platinum and iridium. The lines of molecular force are also remarkably affected by the approach of a magnet. Mr. Crookes's more abstruse remarks were felicitously illustrated by analogies, expressed in experiments and diagrams. The powerful induction coil employed during the discourse was kindly lent by Mr. Spottiswoode; and the vacuum tube chiefly used was exhausted to the millionth part of an atmosphere.

DRY POINT AND ETCHING.

Mr. Seymour Haden gave his third and concluding lecture on Saturday last, the 5th inst. He began by describing the "dry point line" as distinct from that of engraving and etching, in that in it no metal is removed from the plate, which is only scratched by a style, so as to form a burr; there is no biting in. It was introduced by Rembrandt, by whom it was at first little practised, but afterwards adopted, to the exclusion of engraving and etching. Several fine specimens of his work, showing great power and freedom, were exhibited by Mr. Haden. The revival of dry point was unsuccessfully attempted by Sir David Wilkie, and it has been lately practised by Mr. Whistler. It requires great artistic skill and very careful printing, and the work, from its very nature, has very little durability. Reverting to etching, Mr. Haden remarked on the care required in preparing the chemical bath in order to avoid ebullition, which is very injurious to the effects. In regard to the paper to be used for printing etchings, he stated that Rembrandt used a Japanese paper, not now to be obtained. Old Belgian is the best; but the "vellum paper" of Whatman is good. The selection of the paper and ink requires great skill and judgment, and good etching printers are very few in number. Mr. Golding, who was present, and who illustrated the process by printing some of Mr. Haden's dry-point work and etching by a press of the old form, was stated by that gentleman to be the best that he was acquainted with. The printer, he said, should be an artist, and not a mere workman. There should be only two kinds of proofs—the artist's "trial impressions," from five to ten in number, and from fifty to a hundred at most of what are technically termed "proofs." The rest should be termed "prints." Dry-point plates sometimes are worn out by twenty-five impressions. The technical explanations were well illustrated by diagrams.

No lectures will be given in Easter week.

Dean Stanley preached on the 4th inst. at the opening of Holyhead parish church, which has been restored, at a cost of about £6000, from designs by the late Sir Gilbert Scott. The church is one of the most ancient and interesting ecclesiastical edifices in Wales, and in the restoration the original plan has been adhered to as far as practicable. The Hon. William Owen Stanley gave £4000, and Lord Stanley of Alderley £500, towards the restoration fund.

THE MAGAZINES.

We continue from last week our notice of the Magazines for April.

The *Contemporary Review* is less interesting than has usually been the case of late. Dr. Littledale has a vigorous paper on the defective theological education of the clergy, with suggestions for its improvement unimpeachable in themselves, but which would tend to make the clergy still more of a professional caste estranged from laical sympathies. The Rev. J. R. Pretyman, on the other hand, comes forward with schemes of ecclesiastical comprehension which would have won the approbation of Tillotson, though they are hardly likely to obtain much echo just at present. Mr. Stuart Poole continues his valuable series of papers upon ancient Egypt; the phenomenon of over-production is investigated by Professor Aldis, who finds the remedy in a partial return of the population to agricultural pursuits, involving a reform of the land laws; and "bi-metallism" is vigorously championed by Messrs. Williamson and Patterson. The Russian correspondent furnishes many interesting illustrations of "life and thought" in that empire, but perhaps the most generally attractive paper is Miss Ellice Hopkins's elegant summary of recent discoveries respecting insectivorous plants.

Mrs. Linton has found for her story in the *Gentleman's Magazine* a subject of real importance, and the vigorous denunciation of auricular confession and allied practices in "Under which Lord?" will attract the notice of many who do not care for ordinary novels. Mr. Edwards criticises the proceedings of the Cape Government in Pondoland, a minor branch of their general native policy; Mrs. Heaton contributes a highly appreciative memoir of Maclise; and Mr. Proctor collects numerous statistics of cold winters, leading to the conclusion that the popular belief of winters having, as a rule, been milder of late years is erroneous.

In *Temple Bar* we have principally to mention the conclusion of Mr. Leland's admirable "Ebenezer," of "Probation," a story fully equal to its predecessor, "The First Violin," and very agreeable papers on White of Selborne, and an amusing one on Madeira, by Mrs. Mortimer Collins. *Belgravia* has the continuation of Mr. McCarthy's and Mr. Gibbon's fictions, both as full of spirit as usual; a striking tale entitled "The Story of a Statue," and a seasonable paper on Oxford and Cambridge styles of rowing. In the *University Magazine* are chiefly to be observed a memoir of Madame Tagliani, with an admirable photograph, and Miss Clementina Black's "Merics," a story whose incidents take place in the eighteenth century, and whose diction and cast of thought are adapted to the period with great tact and literary skill. *The Month* has an able criticism of Professor Huxley's essay on Hume as far as relates to miracles; another attempt to clear Mary Stuart of the murder of her husband, which, however, demands attention from the historical attainments of the writer, the Rev. J. Stevenson; and an article on Dr. Newman's elevation to the purple which will command much sympathy, unsatisfactory as it is to be informed that, notwithstanding this gratifying event, "the devil remains in possession of the nation." *Tinsley, Good Words, Cassell's Magazine, and London Society*, are all very readable, and *St. Nicholas* continues to assert its pre-eminence among magazines designed for the young.

The *Magazine of Art* for April contains, amongst other articles, a notice of the works of Mr. W. P. Frith, R.A.; and there are some clever sketches of Brittany peasants by Percy Macquoid. The dissertation on Wood Engraving is continued, but it is disappointing. Was it worth while in an essay of this description to revive the exploded story of the Cunio twins, which has no other foundation than the unsupported testimony of Papillon? And what does it matter to the author's purpose (as expressed in his first chapter) whether the art of wood engraving was invented in Italy or in Germany? Even if he could prove that the Cunio children executed the woodcuts described by Papillon, he would still have to prove that the art of wood engraving was invented by them.

The photographs in *Men of Mark* this month are those of the Bishop of Ely, Lord Chief Baron Kelly, and Dr. Frankland, the well-known chemist.

The *Biograph* has memoirs of Lord Napier of Magdala, Mr. Cave Thomas, Mr. J. Payne, and other interesting personages. *Popular Science Notes* gives an abstract of Mr. Mellard Reade's curious researches into the probable antiquity of the earth.

We have also received Part 4 of *The Fern World*, Part 11 of *Saul Weir, the Theatre*, *Masonic Magazine*, *Kensington, Churchman's Magazine*, *Golden Hours*, *Peep-Show*, *Familiar Wild Flowers*, *Haydn's Dictionary of Popular Domestic Medicine*, *Haydn's Bible Dictionary*, *Haydn's Dictionary of Dates*, *Josephus*, *Kind Words*, *Science for All*, *Cassell's Illustrated History of Russo-Turkish War*; and *Monthly Parts of All the Year Round*, *Once a Week*, *Leisure Hour*, *Sunday at Home*, *Sunday Magazine*, *Gardener's Magazine*, *Christian Age*, *Boys' Own Paper*, *Day of Rest*, *Weekly Welcome*, *Sunday Magazine*, *Sunday at Home*. Among the *Fashion Magazines* received are *Le Follet*, *Ladies' Gazette of Fashion*, *English-woman's Domestic Magazine*, *Myra's Journal of Dress and Needlework*, *Myra's Mid-Monthly Journal*, *Sylvia's Home Journal*, and the *Ladies' Treasury*.

The *Melbourne Review* contains two articles of much interest, an expostulation with the Conservatives of Victoria for their unyielding attitude in political disputes, and the first part of an account of the siege of Plevna, by a medical officer in the Turkish camp. The Christmas number of our illustrated contemporary the *Queenslander* is a welcome surprise. It is full of variety, both grave and gay, and denotes a much higher literary standard, both on the part of writers and readers, than would have seemed reasonable to expect in so young a colony.

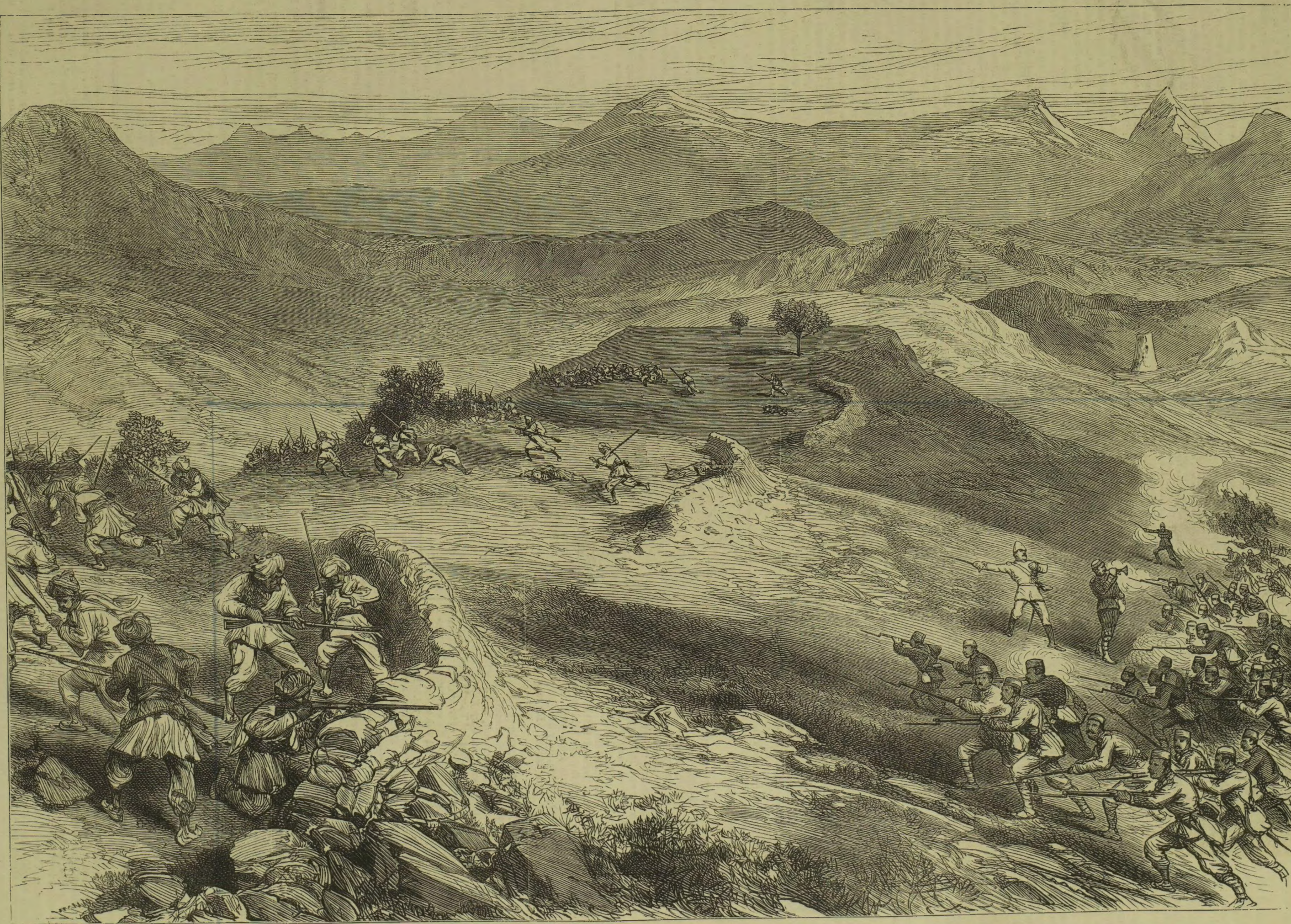
The most remarkable feature of the *North American Review* is a "symposium," in which a number of prominent politicians, both of the North and South, discuss the question of negro suffrage with conspicuous ability and a nearer approach to agreement than might have been expected. The conclusion, however, we fear must be that both parties take more interest in the vote than in the negro. There is also a profound review of the philosophy of Jonathan Edwards, and a curious study in the decipherment of some of the cipher telegrams which the investigation into the recent Presidential election has brought to light.

The principal attractions in the *Atlantic Monthly* are "The Pension Beaurepas," one of those slight yet incisive, careless yet calculated sketches of American female character of which Mr. Henry James monopolises the secret; and Mr. R. G. White's lively sketch of "Living in London."

Scribner's Monthly is, as usual, full of variety: the most interesting articles are memoirs of two remarkable men—Ericsson, whose inventions have revolutionised naval warfare, and who is at present endeavouring to utilise solar power for mechanical purposes; and Bergh, the American representative of the cause of humanity to animals.



THE AFGHAN WAR: STORMING OF THE SPINGAWAI STOCKADE, MORNING OF DEC. 2, 1878.—SEE PAGE 351.
FROM A SKETCH BY LIEUTENANT NEVILLE CHAMBERLAIN.



THE AFGHAN WAR: STORMING OF AFREEDI SONGAS, BAZAR VALLEY.—SEE PAGE 351.
FROM A SKETCH BY OUR SPECIAL ARTIST.

OBITUARY.

LADY TENDERDEN.

The Right Hon. Penelope Mary Gertrude, wife of Charles Stuart Aubrey, present Lord Tenderden, died on the 30th ult., at Broadstairs. She was daughter of the Lady General Sir J. Rowland Smyth, K.C.B., by the Hon. Catherine Alice, his wife, daughter of Charles, first Lord Tenderden. She was married, Aug. 2, 1859, and leaves one son and four daughters.

SIR CHARLES S. STUART.

General Sir Charles Shepherd Stuart, G.C.B., J.P., died at his residence, Southlands, Exmouth, on the 2nd inst., aged seventy-four. He was son of William Stuart, Esq., of Invermouth; entered 1st Bombay European Regiment, 1820; and, after a distinguished career in Arabia and India, attained the rank of General, and became Knight Grand Cross of the Bath in 1875. He married, first, 1833, Miss Willis, daughter of Major-General Willis, of the Bombay Army; and secondly, 1854, Miss Godfrey, daughter of Colonel Godfrey, Madras Army.

THE HON. C. S. COWPER.

The Hon. Charles Spencer Cowper died on the 30th ult., at Albano, near Rome, aged sixty-three. He was the third son of Peter, fifth Earl Cowper, by Amelia, his wife, daughter of Peniston, first Viscount Melbourne. For some time he acted as private secretary to Lord Palmerston, Secretary of Foreign Affairs, and became subsequently Secretary of Legation at Florence and Chargé-d'Affaires in that city. Eventually he was transferred to Stockholm, but left the diplomatic service in 1843, when he succeeded to the Sandringham estate, which he sold to the Prince of Wales. He was a Deputy-Lieutenant for Norfolk, and served as High Sheriff for that county in 1846. He married, first, Sept. 1, 1852, Lady Harriett Anne, Countess D'Orsay, daughter of the late Earl of Blessington, and by her (who died Sept. 7, 1869) had a daughter, Mary Harriette, who died an infant, in 1854. He married, secondly, April 11, 1871, Jessie Mary, only surviving child of the late Colonel Clinton McLean and granddaughter of General McLean, of Newburgh, New York.

COLONEL THE HON. H. BUTLER-JOHNSTONE.

Colonel the Hon. Henry Butler-Johnstone, of Corehead and Auchen Castle, in the county of Dumfries, died on the 1st inst., at Seamore-place, Mayfair, aged sixty-nine. He was the third son of James, twenty-second Lord Dunboyne, by his first wife, Ellen, daughter of the late David O'Connell, Esq., of Cork, and was brother of the present Lord Dunboyne. Colonel Butler-Johnstone, who was a J.P. and D.L. for the counties of Dumfries and Ross, and formerly Colonel Commandant Dumfries Militia, sat twice in Parliament for Canterbury, from 1852 to 1853 and from 1857 to 1862. He married, May 14, 1834, Isabella Margaret Munro-Johnstone, only daughter of the late Sir Alexander Munro, of Novar, Ross-shire, and niece and heiress of General Johnstone, of Corehead, and assumed the additional surname of Johnstone. His only surviving son, Henry Alexander Butler-Johnstone, Esq., who also sat for Canterbury, married, in 1877, Maria Irma, Comtesse de Soyres.

THE RIGHT HON. T. F. KENNEDY.

The Right Honourable Thomas Francis Kennedy, P.C., of Dalquhar Castle and Dunure, Ayrshire, died at the former place on the 1st inst., aged ninety. He was son of Thomas Kennedy, Esq., of Dunure, by Jane, his wife, daughter of John Adam, Esq., of Blair Adam, in the county of Kinross, and was educated at Harrow and Edinburgh University. He sat in Parliament in the Liberal interest for the Ayr Burghs from 1818 to 1834, was Clerk of the Ordnance in 1832, and a Lord of the Treasury in 1833 and 1834. He was appointed Paymaster of Civil Services in Ireland in 1837, when he was sworn of the Privy Council, and there he held the office of Commissioner of Woods and Forests from 1850 to 1854. Mr. Kennedy married, in 1820, Sophia, only daughter of the late Sir Samuel Romilly, and had issue. He was a Deputy Lieutenant for Ayrshire.

MR. FLETCHER, M.P.

Isaac Fletcher, Esq., of Tarnbank, Cockermouth, M.P. for that borough, J.P. and D.L. for Cumberland, and F.R.S., whose melancholy death is just announced, was born Feb. 22, 1827, the second son of John Wilson Fletcher, Esq., of Tarnbank, by Mary, his wife, daughter of John Allason, Esq., of Beech Hill, and was of a respectable Cumberland family. He unsuccessfully contested Cockermouth in April, 1861, but was elected in the following November. His politics were Liberal. He married, Dec. 13, 1861, Esther, only surviving daughter of the late Joseph King, Esq., of Wassall Grove, Stourbridge.

The deaths have also been announced of—

Anne Rutherford Scott, niece of the great Sir Walter Scott, Bart., of Abbotsford, at Keston Rectory, Kent, on the 1st inst., in her seventy-seventh year.

The Rev. James William Worthington, D.D., for forty-two years Rector of Holy Trinity, Gray's-inn-road, at his Rectory, on the 29th ult., in his eightieth year.

The Hon. Eleanor Eden, eldest daughter of the late Lord Auckland, Bishop of Bath and Wells, on the 2nd inst., at Chapmanslade, Wilts.

Colonel Henry Francis Ainslie, formerly of the 83rd Regiment, on the 29th ult., aged seventy-five. He was eldest son of General George Robert Ainslie.

Charles John Cornish, Esq., J.P. and D.L. for Devon, formerly of the 4th Bengal Cavalry, at Salcombe House, near Sidmouth, on the 29th ult., aged seventy-six. He was second son of the late George Cornish, Esq., of Salcombe-hill, Devon.

William Grazebrook, Esq., of Park Hall, Kidderminster, aged eighty-eight. He was second son of Michael Grazebrook, Esq., of Audnam, in the county of Stafford, by Mary Anne, his wife, daughter and coheir of Thomas Needs, of London, and was the descendant of an old Warwickshire family.

Mary Augusta, Countess of Radnor, on the 5th inst., in her fifty-ninth year. Her Ladyship was third daughter of James Walter, first Earl of Verulam, was married Oct. 3, 1840, to the present Earl of Radnor, and leaves a large family, the eldest son of which is William, Viscount Folkestone, M.P.

Catherine, Viscountess Dungarvan, on the 4th inst. Her Ladyship was fifth daughter of William, second Earl of Howth, was married March 10, 1828, to Charles, Viscount Dungarvan, and had three sons, of whom the eldest is the present Earl of Cork and Orrery, K.P., and two daughters, of whom the eldest was late Countess of Essex.

Laura Capel, Lady Trevelyan, widow of Sir Walter Calverley Trevelyan, Bart., of Nettlecombe, who only predeceased her on the 23rd ult., and of whom we gave a notice in last week's Number. Lady Trevelyan was youngest daughter of the late Capel Lofft, Esq., of Troston Hall, Suffolk, the patron of Bloomfield, the poet, and second wife of Sir Walter Trevelyan, to whom she was married July 11, 1867.

Richard Milward, Esq., of Thurgarton Priory, Notts, J.P. and D.L., High Sheriff in 1857, at his seat near Southwell, on the 29th ult., aged sixty-eight. He was eldest son of John

Parkinson, Esq., by Anne Milward, his wife, and assumed, by sign manual, the surname and arms of Milward on succeeding to the property of his uncle, Richard Milward, Esq., of Hexgreave Park and Thurgarton Priory.

CHESS.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

All communications relating to this department of the Papers should be addressed to the Editor, and have the word "Chess" written on the envelope.

FELIX (Chelsea).—When a player has no other move at his disposal he must take the Pawn en passant, and cannot elect to be stalemated in the position described.

P.O.W. (Devizes).—There was no inclosure in your letter, but No. 1821 can be solved only in the way designed by the author and published by us.

W.P.T. (Wolverhampton).—Apply to the Civil Service Publishing Co., 8, Salisbury-court, Fleet-street, for "Chess Chips."

F.H.D. (Mile-end).—Both are too elementary, and, besides, are incorrect. No. 1 can be solved by 1. P to Kt 5th, and No. 2 by 1. K takes P, 2. Q to Kt 4th, &c.

REM.—A player is bound to announce the check "audibly," and in such case, if the adversary touches one of his men that can capture the checking piece, he must take it with the piece touched. In your dilemma everything turns upon the audible announcement of "check," and that can be decided by the bystanders only.

EAST MARDEN.—We believe the majority of amateurs are content with the plausible variations, and, these found, do not analyse the positions any further.

W.S. (Elgin).—You surely do not expect a paper such as ours to be "made up" for mutilation. Why not send another copy to Paris?

A.W.—We are sorry to have caused you any trouble, and thank you for both letters.

TOZ (Manchester).—Most of your published problems are known to us, and we shall be very glad to receive your new ones. We comply with your request.

W.S.L. (Rochester).—The Pawn is required to meet the defence, 1. R to R 6th, a move that would have the effect of preventing a mate in the stipulated number of moves.

F.C.A.—The rules for playing chess by four people were published many years ago by Leuchars, Piccadilly.

T.R.R. (Munich).—Thanks for your letter.

T.G. (Kiev, Poland).—Your solutions of Nos. 1829 and 1830 are correct. We shall be glad to receive some specimens of Polish skill at your convenience.

C.E.M. (Brompton).—It is only impossible in the sense that in practical play Black would have resigned before such a point in the game had been attained.

C.E.T. (Clifton).—The last is, unfortunately, still unsound. Please examine 1. Kt to B 5th (ch), 2. R to Q B 5th, &c.

PROBLEM No. 1832.—The author of this very finished composition requests us to state that it should be known as the "Martyred Queens."

CORRECT SOLUTIONS OF PROBLEM No. 1830 received from R. Sarsfield, Alfyn, Emily Walsh, Felix, T. Govenlock, Lucien Mathey, and H. Baudouin (France).

CORRECT SOLUTIONS OF PROBLEM No. 1831 received from G. Govett, Emilie Frau, Thomas the Rhymer, R. Sarsfield, J. Turner, Alfyn, H.C. Castle, Emily Cadman, Julia Short, Neworth, v.d. Kamer, H.S. Bagalley, Owl, Felix, E. Mitchell, Lucien Mathey, and H. Baudouin (France).

CORRECT SOLUTIONS OF PROBLEM No. 1832 received from J. Spooner Hardy, C.G. Ellison, Nodrog, A.H. Butcher, Norman Rumblelow, Alpha, v.d. Kamer (Middelburg), J. de Honsteyn, Heiward, T. Robertson-Aikman, F.A. Bright, Cant, A.R. M. Payne, S.W. Lock, W.S.B., D. Templeton, T. Greenbank, H.L. Dyke, F.H. Jeffrey, An Old Hand, S. Farrar, R. Ingersoll, L. Sharswood, Frances R. B. Elsbury, Liz, H. Barrett, D.W. Kell, M.O. Halloran, W. Newton, R. Arnold, T.R.Y., R. Jessop, A. Watt, H. Langford, G. Postbrooke, G.L. Mayne, C.C.E., A. Nevis, Helen Lee, L.S.D., C.S. Cox, W. Gronx, Fast Marden, G. Govett, Lulu, "Cetewayo," R. Sarsfield, Innes, Copiapino, St. George, Jno. Turner, Onno, Jane Nepveu, F.J. Folkard, F.F. Frowse (Huddersfield), George Clarke, A. Wood, H. Stebbings, Z. Ingold, T.R. Rapp, E.P. Villiamy, Alfyn, R.H. Brooks, Thomas Simeon, W. Scott, G.G. Bensa, Alfred Holt, H.C. Castle, Alex. (Dublin), W. Tudball, W.S. Leest, St. Johns F.S., W. de P. Crouzaz, W. Leeson, Emily Walsh, G.H. Mainwaring, Solracella, James Campbell, H. Benthall, J.C. King, Ireth, Dorchester, C.M.O., and C.E. Marr.

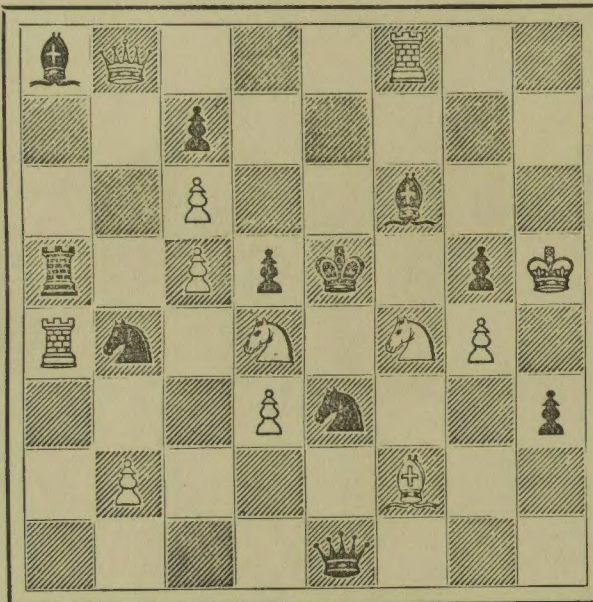
SOLUTION OF PROBLEM No. 1831.

WHITE. BLACK.
1. K to R sq. Any move
2. Mates accordingly.

PROBLEM No. 1834.

By C. R. BAXTER (Dundee).

BLACK.



WHITE.

White to play, and mate in two moves.

CHESS IN LONDON.

A Game played at Simpson's Divan, Mr. MACDONNELL yielding the odds of the Queen's Knight to another AMATEUR. (Remove White's Q Kt from the Board.—Evans's Gambit.)

WHITE (Mr. M.) BLACK (Amateur).
1. P to K 4th P to K 4th
2. Kt to K B 3rd Kt to Q B 3rd
3. B to B 4th B to B 4th
4. P to Q Kt 4th B takes Kt P
5. P to B 3rd B to B 4th
6. P to Q 4th P takes P
7. Castles P to Q 3rd
8. P takes P B to Kt 3rd
9. P to Q 5th Kt to R 4th
10. P to K 5th Kt to K 2nd
This is Black's best move in a game played even to me, but in receiving the odds of a piece the second player may safely capture the Bishop with the Kt.
11. R to K sq
We prefer this line of play to 1. P takes P, or 1. P to K 6th.
11. Castles
12. B to Q 3rd B to K B 4th

CHESS IN NORWICH.

An off-hand Skirmish played at "Coopers" between Mr. I. O. HOWARD TAYLOR and Mr. L.—(Evans's Gambit.)

WHITE (Mr. T.) BLACK (Mr. L.)
1. P to K 4th P to K 4th
2. Kt to K B 3rd Kt to Q B 3rd
3. B to B 4th B to B 4th
4. P to Q Kt 4th B takes Kt P
5. P to B 3rd B to R 4th
6. Castles Kt to B 3rd
7. P to Q 4th Kt takes K P
This variation of the defence is certainly inferior to 7. Castles.
8. P takes P Kt takes B P
9. Kt takes Kt B takes Kt
10. Q to Kt 3rd B takes R
11. B takes P (ch) K to B sq
12. B to R 3rd (ch)
White can get a strong attack by 12. B to Kt 5th, the move given in the "Hand-buch."
12. P to Q 3rd
WHITE (Mr. T.) BLACK (Mr. L.)
13. P takes P P takes P
14. R to K sq Kt to K 2nd
15. Kt to Kt 5th B to K B 3rd
Black failed to seize his opportunity here, and he never has a second presented to him. Obviously the correct move is 15. Q to R 4th.
16. B to Kt 6th P to Q 4th
17. R takes Kt
An excellent combination, and highly characteristic of Mr. Taylor's style.
17. P takes B
He has nothing better to do, for the capture of the Rook by either Q or B is unavailing.
18. R to K sq (dis ch) K to Kt sq
19. Q takes P (ch) Q takes Q
20. R to K 8th. Mate.

CHESS INTELLIGENCE.

The seventh chess-match between the Universities of Oxford and Cambridge was played in London on the 3rd inst., and, after a rather dull exhibition of slow play, it resulted in Cambridge winning four games, Oxford three, and two were drawn.

On Monday last Mr. Blackburne played eight games simultaneously without sign of the boards against eight members of the Athenæum Chess Club, Camden-road. He won seven games and drew one.

WILLS AND BEQUESTS.

The will of the late Baroness Wensleydale (dated June 29, 1871) and two codicils have been proved, and the personal estate sworn under £200,000, by which will and codicils the jewels and all personal effects are given to her only surviving daughter, the Hon. Mrs. Lowther; and, after giving legacies to the Hon. Charles Howard, M.P., and his son, and to Mrs. Lowther, as also to Mr. Edward Ridley and his sister, the residue is divided in equal moieties between the families of Mr. Charles Howard and Mrs. Lowther, with a proviso that, if Mr. Howard or his son or grandson should succeed to the title of the earldom of Carlisle, his moiety should go over to Mrs. Lowther and her family. The executors are Mr. Charles Howard and Mr. Edmund Barlow, to whom a legacy is given.

The will (dated Jan. 3, 1874) of the Right Hon. Edward Turnour, fourth Earl of Winterton, late of Shillinglee Park, Sussex, who died on the 1st ult., was proved on the 31st ult. by his eldest son, Edward, now Earl of Winterton, the sole executor, the personal estate being sworn under £30,000. The testator leaves to his wife, the Right Hon. Maria, Countess of Winterton, £1000 and a yearly rent charge of £1000; to each of his younger children a yearly rent charge of £200; the residue of the personalty he bequeaths to his eldest son; he also devises to him all his real estate, part absolutely, and the other part to his use for life, with remainder to his first and other sons successively, according to their respective seniorities in tail male. The deceased Earl has appointed his wife guardian of his infant children during their minorities.

The will (dated July 28, 1854) with ten codicils (dated from 1864 to 1878) of Mr. William Battie Wrightson, late of Cusworth Hall, Yorkshire, and of No. 22, Upper Brook-street, Grosvenor-square, who died on Feb. 10 last, was proved on the 25th ult. by Richard Heber Wrightson, the brother, and Mrs. Georgiana Wrightson, the widow, the executors, the personal estate being sworn under £180,000. The testator leaves to his wife Cusworth Hall, with the plate, pictures, and furniture for life; he also gives her absolutely his house in Brook-street, with the furniture, horses and carriages, wines and consumable stores, cash at banker's to the extent of £2000, and a pecuniary legacy of £5000; there are legacies and annuities to brothers and sisters, nieces, and others, and the residue of the personal estate he bequeaths to his brother Richard Heber. All his estates in Yorkshire, Durham, Northumberland, and elsewhere he settles to the use of his brother, the said Richard Heber Wrightson, for life, with remainder to his first and other sons according as they shall be in seniority, with remainder to the first and other sons of his brother the Rev. Thomas Wrightson, with remainder to the first and other sons of his niece, Mrs. Georgiana Mary Thomas, and her husband, the Rev. Charles Edward Thomas, respectively, according as they shall be in seniority; and it appears likely, in consequence of the failure of issue of his brothers, that this last remainder will ultimately take effect.

The will (dated Jan. 4, 1873) with a codicil (dated April 6, 1878) of Mr. William Long, late of Birch Vale, Romiley, Cheshire, who died on Feb. 27 last, was proved on the 24th ult. by John Tinsley, Walter Ashton, and William Long, the son, the acting executors, the personal estate being sworn under £100,000. The testator gives to his wife, Mrs. Mary Long, £300, all his furniture, plate, pictures, and household effects, and £600 per annum for life; upon trust for each of his daughters £27,000, and a further sum of £4000 each on the death of his wife: these sums are settled upon them for their respective lives and then for their children, as they shall by deed or will appoint. The residue of his real and personal property he leaves to his said son William.

The will (dated June 21, 1869) with a codicil (dated June 14, 1871) of Lady Millicent Barber (widow of the Rev. John Hart Barber) late of No. 15, Montagu-square, who died on Jan. 31 last, was proved on the 14th ult. by Lady Millicent Bence-Jones, the niece, the personal estate being sworn under £25,000. The testatrix bequeaths £30 each to the British and Foreign Bible Society, the Church Missionary Society; the Metropolitan Convalescent Institution, Walton-on-Thames; the British Home for Incurables, Clapham-rise; and the Christian Union Almshouses, John-street, Edgware-road.

The will (dated June 30, 1852) of Sir William Richard Powlett Geary, Bart., late of Oxonhoath, West Peckham, Kent, who died on Dec. 19, 1877, was proved on the 18th ult. by Sir Edward Cholmeley Dering, Bart., the surviving executor, the personal estate being sworn under £25,000. The testator charges the settled estates, which pass by his death to his brother Francis, with £15,000 in favour of his daughter, Louisa Charlotte Geary, and he bequeaths to her another sum of £5000, and a further £5000 on the death of his wife. There are some other legacies; and the residue of the personalty he gives to his wife, Dame Louisa Geary.

The will (dated Dec. 19, 1870) with four codicils (dated in 1871, 1873, and 1877) of Lady Jane Emily Goding, late of No. 13, Wilton-crescent, who died on Feb. 15 last, was proved on the 10th ult. by Lord William Pitt Lennox and Captain Frederick Agar Boyce, R.N., the executors, the personal estate being sworn under £14,000.

The will (dated Oct. 8, 1875) of Mr. Henry Edgeworth Bicknell, late of No. 28, Upper Bedford-place, Russell-square, who died on Feb. 20 last, was proved on the 20th ult. by Alfred Arnold and John Christopher Lethbridge, the acting executors, the personal estate being sworn under £14,000.

The will (dated Dec. 6, 1877) of Mr. Denzil Onslow, late of Great Staughton, Hunts, who died on Feb. 10 last, was proved on the 14th ult. by Edmund Bourke, the nephew, and Joseph Hughes Hemming, the executors, the personal estate being sworn under £2000. The testator, after making some bequests to relatives, friends, and servants, gives the remainder of his personalty, and the residue to arise from the sale of his residuary real estate, to the Sussex County Hospital.

The annual meeting of the Edinburgh Chamber of Commerce was held on the 3rd inst., and Mr. Josiah Livingstone was elected chairman for the ensuing year. A report recommending certain alterations in the Patent Bill was adopted, and the Lord Chancellor's Bankruptcy Bill was remitted to the directors to consider and report upon.

The Duke of Cambridge presided last Saturday at the presentation of commissions and prizes to the gentleman cadets at the Royal Military Academy, Woolwich. Forty cadets had gone up for examination, and all had passed. The following were accordingly recommended to her Majesty for commissions:—Royal Engineers: J. Winn, S. G. Burrard, W. Pollen, F. H. Kelly, H. S. King, C. A. Browne, C. W. Russell, F. V. Jeffreys, H. B. Roberts, E. Townshende, A. E. Sandbach, R. F. Allen. Royal Artillery: J. F. Johnston, H. G. Ricardo, J. H. Nicolls, F. F. Minchin, H. A. Inglis, T. H. Chamberlain, G. C. Smith, H. G. Burrows, E. A. Hobday, G. Wright, G. B. Smith, N. S. Ogilvie, C. V. Hume, C. E. Goulburn, J. R. Davidson, F. M. Close, W. J. Oliver, P. H. Entrove, F. M. Lowe, H. R. Butler, R. L. Heygate, W. C. Fairholme, A. H. Murray, C. Guinness, H. E. De Robeck, J. H. Bagny, W. Lambert, T. Robertson.

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arising from affections of the Respiratory

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where, from whom pamphlets, with full

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CHASSAING'S PEPINE WINE, with

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Its use imparts the most fragrant breath; it beautifies,

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country. Every good thing for the
hair that the most scientific men of
the Old and New World can suggest
are combined in Mrs. S. A. ALLEN'S
WORLD'S HAIR RESTORER. It
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restore grey hair to its youthful colour
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luxuriant growth, and its occasional
use is all that is needed to preserve it
in its highest perfection and beauty.
Dandruff is quickly and permanently
removed. Sold by all Chemists and
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fountain of youth. Bridal Bouquet
Bloom for Beautifying the Com-
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blemishes. For creating, restoring, and preserving beauty
Bridal Bouquet Bloom is without a rival in the world. One
trial of it will convince any Lady of its great superiority over
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roughness, redness, and chapping are prevented. Patronised by
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THE WAR IN AFGHANISTAN.
SEE PAGE 351.



AT THE CAMP FIRE OF THE 10TH HUSSARS, JELLALABAD.
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